The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Negotiations for the Purchase of the Black Hills.

A Majority in Favor of Selling the Country—Red Cloud Standing Back on His Dignity—Miners Ready to Enter the Gold Fields.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 7, VIA CHEYENNE, WY., September 10.—Thus far nothing of consequence has been done by the commission, though a meeting was held every forenoon. The following prominent Indian Chiefs are here: Sioux—Red Cloud, Red Dog, Little Wound, Man-that-is-Afraid-of-His-Horse, Conquered Bear, Black Bear, Red Leaf, Pawnee Killer, White Cow Killer, Yellow Hair, and No Water; Cheyenner—Roman Horse, Little Wolf, Turkey Leg and Calfskin Shirt; Arrapahoes—Black Cool, Six Wings, Many-a-Bear, and Sharp Nose.

Bill Rowland, interpreter for the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, is here. He says the matter of the treaty has been a subject of every day consultation among the Indians, and that while there is considerable difference among them, a decided majority favor selling the Black Hills country.

He says several of the under tribes of northern Indians will not be represented at the council, and that trouble with these tribes and white people may result from the occupancy of the Black Hills country.

Later.

Red Cloud is here, but has not put in an appearance at the agency. It is said he is standing back on his dignity, awaiting special instructions to the commissioners. Spotted Tail, who is generally recognized as the sharpest and shrewdest of all the Indian chiefs, was here on Saturday. He appeared to be in excellent spirits. His agency is northeast from here forty-five miles, and he has been endeavoring to have a council held near his camp. Red Cloud wishes it held here, and as the commission can be furnished quarters at this point, strong efforts are being made by them to induce the Indians to come here to this end. Major Burke, agent of the Standing Rock agency on the Missouri river, received instructions last night to bring in his Indians. He has gone out to-day for that purpose to his camp near Spotted Tail. The Indians from the Cheyenne agency, of which Major Bingham is agent, will also be brought in; and these, with the Indians belonging to the Red Cloud agency, will make a total of about fifteen thousand out of twenty-five thousand expected to attend the council. Other small tribes have no choice as to the place of holding the council, and the indications now are that Spotted Tail will be compelled to yield, and that the council will be held in the immediate vicinity of this agency.

Major Howard, of the Spotted Tail agency, came in last night. Dr. Saville, agent of the Red Cloud agency, who has been absent several weeks, is expected here daily. The commissioners are desirous of closing up the business as soon as possible, and will do all in their power to bring about a treaty as soon as possible. There are quite a number of men here awaiting the close of the negotiations to go into the Black Hills, and will go whether they result in a treaty or not.

NEW YORK.

Defense of Ralston's Character.

Death of Judge Woodruff.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1875.

A Defense of Ralston.

The *Sun* publishes a letter from San Francisco about the suspension of the Bank of California and the death of its President, Mr. William C. Ralston, in which appears the following: Mr. Ralston assigned all his property, in amount variously estimated at from two to four millions, in trust to Mr. Sharon for the benefit of the creditors of the bank, an act that abundantly proved him honest in his intentions. Knots of men discuss the situation on the street corners, and so bitter was the feeling manifested against the *Bulletin* and *Call* that it was thought necessary to send military over from Presidio to aid the police in keeping order. Mr. Ralston was the motive power in many of the principal enterprises on this coast. Although he disposed of his interest in the Palace Hotel some months ago to Mr. Sharon for $1,150,000, he still took an active part in its supervision, and the bank capital was always at its service. He was one of the owners and directors of the dry dock at Hunter's Point, and had a large interest in the Mission wool en mills. He owned extensively in the Bay Sugar Refinery, in silk manufacturing, in the West Coast Furniture Company, in the Cornell watch factory, in the Kimball carriage factory, and other great business enterprises both in the city and throughout the State. He was also part owner in the Grand Hotel, and had a large interest in the California Theater. He has done more for our State than any other individual, and people consider a financial crisis but a trifling misfortune when compared with the loss of such an open hearted, public spirited citizen. His obituary is in every saddened eye and subdued tone on the street.

The *Times* to day publishes the resolutions adopted at the Masonic meeting in San Francisco and prefaces them in this wise: Union Hall in San Francisco was not large enough to hold the crowd that gathered Wednesday night to do honor to the memory of Wm. C. Ralston and to express a popular disapproval of the course of the two papers that have persistently and outrageously vilified him. Not only were these condemned in language that appears in the appended resolutions, but there was manifest among the crowd outside the hall a spirit equally condemnatory of the hostility to Ralston, which has prompted some persons both East and West to pervert to his abuse other channels of public intelligence.

The following call has been issued in New York: A special meeting of the associated pioneers of the territorial days of California will be held at the Sturdivant House, on Monday evening, to give expression of their feelings of sympathy for the misfortunes which overtook the late Wm. C. Ralston, of San Francisco, to whose energy and industry California is indebted for much of her present prosperity.

The Direct United States Cable

will be opened for the transmission of messages between America and Europe on September 15. The tariff rates will shortly be published. The name of the place from which messages originate will be transmitted free of charge.

Death of Judge Woodruff.

Judge Louis B. Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, is dead.

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS

Adjournment of General Council of the Indian Territory—Election in the Creek Nation—Wild Indians Going to the Fair.

OKMULGEE, CREEK NATION, I. T., September 10.—The General Council of the Indian Territory, in session since September 3rd, adjourned to-day. The new Constitution for the government of the Indian Territory, as contemplated in the treaties of 1866, was fully discussed. A draft of the Constitution, prepared by a select committee in July last, was interpreted to all the nations and tribes, and referred to the next General Council, meeting in May, 1876, for final action.

The Creek election on the 5th passed off very quietly. No disturbance of any kind occurred. The choice of the people results in the election of Locher Harjo as First Chief, and Ward Coachman as Second Chief. Members of the National Creek Council were also elected. Col. Sam. Checoh, the retiring Chief, a full blood, has held the office for two terms, and won the respect of all the Creeks, who are opposed to a third term. Harjo, the new Chief, is also a full blood, of fair education, and understands the wants of the Indian people. Ward Coachman, the Second Chief, is a half-blood, and has a fair education. Both these officers were members of the Creek National Council at the time of their election.

On the adjournment of the General Council a number of Indians from the plains, who were in attendance, were determined to visit the International Indian Agricultural Fair held at Muskogee from September 14 to 18. There will be four of the wild Kechie tribe, three of the wild Wichitas, three Conie, three Wacos, twenty-six Comanches, three Shawanoboo and other tribes, five Caddos and Ananarks from near Ft. Sill, five Osages, twenty-six Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, also Ottawas, Peorias and Miamis, to take part for the first time with their brethren of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations.

Decision in the West Virginia Capital Removal Case.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 10.—The *Intelligencer* has information to-night that the Supreme Court of West Virginia, sitting at Charleston, Jefferson county, has decided that the act of the Legislature removing the capital to Wheeling is constitutional and valid. The decision will probably be formally announced on Monday.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Collision of the Queen's Yacht Alberta with a Private Yacht—Colonel Baker's Case—Death from Starvation—London Statistics—Assassination of Commodore Goodenough—Literary News—Murder of an Australian—Mr. Butts' Son—Herzegovinian Prediction.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LONDON, August 26, 1875.

It is the so called "big gooseberry," or dull season, when English newspapers, which have been devoting many columns to reports of Parliamentary proceedings, suddenly began to take great interest in American matters. When they publish columns of frightful crimes, horrible murders, and apocryphal tales clipped from American journals, notably the tri-weekly New York *Herald*, which usually contains all the horrors of the whole country conveniently massed together, so as to give foreigners—for which use that edition is published—the worst possible opinion of America in the shortest possible time.

But in spite of the dullness there are always things that are talked about, and what interests the people here may, perhaps, answer to stop a gap in the GAZETTE's columns when other matter fails, or when the Sunday school and camp meetings cease for a moment to be of that entrancing interest, which they seem to exert on your Summer reporters.

I suppose that the collision of the Queen's yacht with the Mistletoe, the yacht of a private gentleman, in Southampton harbor, is the most engrossing topic just now. You have probably heard of it by the cable. The Royal vessel was steaming at the rate of 17 knots an hour in a crowded harbor. The Mistletoe was probably not very skillfully managed. The Captain of the Royal yacht probably was so conscious of carrying the Queen that he did not turn out of the Mistletoe's way quite as soon as he should. At any rate the vessel with the Queen and part of her family and Court aboard, ran into and sunk the humbler craft, and killed and wounded several persons, including a lady, Miss Peel, sister-in-law of the owner. In half an hour's time Her Majesty was on the train, whirling away to Balmoral. Some papers have disloyally suggested that it would have looked better if the Queen had stayed over at least one train, to show her sympathy, while the truly loyal press are full of thanksgiving that it was only Miss Peel, and not the Princess Beatrice, who was killed. The Queen authorized a telegram of sympathy to be sent to the survivors of the accident, and from the safe distance of Balmoral she has frequent inquiries made as to what is doing. She has also telegraphed that she is quite sure that Peel man had not done his duty (as England expects him to do) at the time of the accident, more lives would have been lost.

The whole matter is a very sad one. It brought grief to several innocent families. It showed the Queen in the light of a selfish old woman, full of curiosity. It showed the difference that exists between high and low in modern England; for Captain Prince Leiningen, commanding the Royal yacht, has settled matters for the present by testifying that he was personally responsible for the Queen's safety, and that the captain of the Mistletoe was to blame. In fact it is almost as useful to be titled here as it is to be reputed rich in some other countries.

Queen Victoria is a lady of high rank and low taste. It is probable your readers have heard of the deplorable case which recently racked English society. I refer to the trial and condemnation of Colonel Baker for assaulting Miss Dickinson. Miss Dickinson is said to be in great distress at the terrible publicity to which she has been subjected, and one can easily believe that what she chiefly wants is to be let alone. The Queen, however, has dragged her out again, and it was the writing of a letter of sympathy and asking her to send her her photograph. If I were Miss Dickinson, I think I should politely tell Her Majesty that "I would see her blowed first."

The unusual severity of Colonel Baker's sentence has called for a good deal of discussion. The disgrace that he has brought upon himself and his family must be felt by him most keenly, but the Government has decided also to reduce him to poverty. His sentence was to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine which, with costs, amounts to a little over £a thousand dollars. With a lawyer, or doctor, or merchant, this would have been all, but because Colonel Baker was a soldier the Government has seen fit to fine him about twenty-five thousand dollars more. In other words, under the old system of purchase, Colonel Baker had paid about twenty-five thousand dollars for his commission. When purchase was abolished it was agreed to pay officers the legal prices of their commissions, which they had bought in good faith, upon their retiring from the service. If Colonel Baker had retired from the army the day before the offense was committed, the Government would have paid him the twenty-five thousand dollars due to him, and his punishment would have been that which the law and public opinion awarded him, plus his own keen feelings of disgrace. And this is what seems so unjust. Colonel Baker's name has been stricken from the list of officers, and the Government quietly pockets his twenty-five thousand dollars. A few more such cases would make a valuable item in Sir Stafford Northcote's next budget.

Two cases have recently been reported of human beings dying of starvation in England. One was a woman, a button-hole maker. If she had worked, she might have made nearly five shillings a week; consequently, so says the sapient writer of one letter to the papers, the act of starvation was clearly her own act. I don't know whether a verdict of suicide was brought in or not, but it is a shameful case enough without that. However, London is such a very large place that it is not much wonder if every one cannot be looked after. In fact, London is a world, and a good-sized one, too. Last week there were 5,108 birth and 3,171 deaths registered. What a picture of bibs and tuckers, of pap-boats and teething-rings, arises in one's mind upon the reflection that at that rate a baby must be born for about every two minutes! And what a dreadful reflection it is to think of the thousands of those little beings who are not born to bibs and tuckers, and whose future life is almost certain to be vile and wretched!

Great regret is felt here at the death of Commodore Goodenough, a very distinguished officer of Her Majesty's Navy. The news was telegraphed from New Zealand yesterday. The Commodore had been sent by the Government to try to put an end to the infamous South Pacific labor traffic. He had been conferring with the natives of the Santa Cruz Islands, and was leaving with the impression that he had achieved a certain amount of success, when a native fired an arrow from the bush, and at once a shower of poisoned arrows were shot, wounding and killing several of the English, including the Commodore. It was at this same island that Bishop Patterson was murdered some years ago. The English retreated to their boats, and before leaving burned the natives' village. This last paragraph of the telegram amused me, because it is so characteristic of the English. They claim to be the most civilized of nations; they *are* among the most humane, and the good works of the world would very hardly get on without English aid; but they have a good deal of the berserk fit in them, and they are almost the only nation that burns captured cities. When the French and English captured Pekin the French did some looting, no doubt, but it was by English orders that the summer palace was burned. In Abyssinia and Ashantee there was much burning of towns, and it is just long enough ago to forgive, but not forget, that they burned Washington by orders from the war department.

In any one republishing in America Charles Reade's "Rights and Wrongs of Authors?" They are very good reading, being in their author's freshest and most robust vein, and giving his opinions on the vexed question of International copyright. They are coming out as letters in the Pall Mall *Gazette*.

One or two more short items and I shall be done. Mr. Wm. Smith Williams, who has for many years occupied the position of literary adviser to the great publishing firm of Smith, Elder & Co., was buried to-day. He was seventy-five years old. Mrs. Gaskell speaks very kindly of him in her life of Charlotte Bronte, whose genius he was the first to recognize.

It is not always safe to be a lonely foreigner in London. A greatly disfigured body found in the Thames the other day, and showing marks of violence, has been recognized as that of one Mr. George Lyall, a wealthy Australian.

Rumor says that the eldest son of Mr. Butt, Q. C. and M. P., has just been appointed to a lucrative situation in the Government Civil Service in India. What will Home Rulers say to that?

Contemporaneous history is very bothersome. It seems to me that some previously unheard of or totally unpronounceable place is constantly coming to the front in the newspapers. Weary of the never ending Spanish fights, we are now treated to a new sensation in the shape of an insurrection in Herzegovina. For some time it was barbarously and variously mispronounced, but now I have met a British officer of engineers who has killed my doubts as to the real existence of the place, as he has spent some time there and actually surveyed the country. He pronounces it so as to rhyme with Magdalena. It is said that an old prophecy has been the main cause of the insurrection. The prediction was that in the fifth century after taking of the last Bosnian King, by the Turks, a rising of the Christian slaves in Turkey would be successful.

Stephen Tomasevic, the last King of Bosnia, was taken by Turks and executed, on the 30th of June, 1463, and on the anniversary of that event this year the insurrection began. As only twelve years of the fifth century have passed, it is not absolutely necessary that this uprising shall succeed in order to substantiate the prophecy. X.

CLARA MORRIS.

A Painful Operation Performed.

Clara Morris (writes the New York correspondent of the Baltimore *American*) had suffered much before leaving for Europe, and even during her last series of performances many times she was carried fainting from the stage, and only recovered by the strength of will, which impelled her to the conscientious performance of what she had undertaken. Her disease was most distressing. It was curvature of the spine, originating in privation in childhood, and rooted by want of proper attention and treatment in later years. Three years ago it could probably have been arrested, but it was a crisis in her profession, and upon success in surmounting many obstacles her whole future seemed to depend. Naturally, also, her friends as well as herself failed to realize the profoundly serious nature of her troubles, and that complete recovery would follow intervals of rest and the various methods of treatment recommended by attending physicians. During the past summer, however, the development of the disease had been rapid. A sea voyage failed entirely to produce any change for the better, and the fiat of the highest medical authorities abroad confirmed her worst fears, and condemned her to a terrible operation, the same to which Charles Sumner submitted for the cure of the same disease. Its nature is the burning of the flesh of the back from the neck down to the waist with red-hot irons. This horrible torture Miss Clara Morris has endured. The operation was performed in Paris, in the presence of Mrs. Worthington, Donn Piatt's sister-in-law, who has been traveling with her; Mrs. Cleveland, her daughter; Miss Gabrielle Greeley, and Sir William Betmore, the attending physician. Her medical attendants wished her to take chloroform, but she refused, and heroically bore the frightful agony until the cruel process had been repeated four times. Then the pain and smell of her own burning flesh became too much for her. Nature—even her brave nature—could stand no more, and she fainted dead away; nor were they certain for a long time whether consciousness could be restored, or that the vital spark had not been tortured out of its socket. It was impossible, therefore, to complete the operation, which requires that the process of burning be repeated six times; but whether it will be repeated when the patient gains strength is not certainly known. Her husband, Mr. Harriott, has suffered scarcely less than his wife in his absence from her. Added to his anxieties on her account, has been the dangerous illness of his brother and partner in business, who is not expected to live from day to day. Of course there are doubts whether Clara Morris will be able to keep her fall engagements; but, fortunately, they do not begin until November, and she herself hopes by that time to have sufficiently recovered. Miss Morris is now on her way home.

The treating of the lesion of the spinal cord in the case of Miss Morris, which is similar to that of Sumner and Napoleon III., is called moxa, and is a Japanese invention, and has been used in Japan as a counter-irritant for many centuries. The world itself means "burning grass," and is thus used because the Japanese custom is to place finer woolly parts of the young leaves of wormwood on the skin, in the form of small cones, and set them on fire by means of a burning glass. They burn slowly and leave a scar or blister, but the operation is not very painful; it cannot for a moment be compared with the agony occasioned by the searing of the quivering flesh with iron heated to whiteness—which is what we call "moxa." Its use in Japan where it is looked upon as a cure for a great number of diseases, such as pleurisy, asthma, rheumatism, and even indigestion, is almost universal, nearly every person, especially among the lower classes, being scarred with moxa spots. There is every reason to believe that the safety purchased at the cost of so much suffering by Miss Morris has been secured.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

Dissatisfaction in the Southwest—Alleged Unfair Dealing on the Part of the Postmaster General—The Train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Leave New York Next Monday Morning.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—There is some feeling manifested in the Southwest touching the action of the Postmaster General in regard to fast mail matter. It is charged that the officer in question some months since privately arranged with the New York Central road to run a fast mail train between New York and Chicago. On hearing this, Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a proposition to run a similar train, not only to Chicago, but to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis, that the Southwest might share in the benefit. It is claimed that this met fairly by the department, and his proposition was not accepted until the last of August, giving only a few days to build six postal cars to be ready by September 13th, the day the New York Central train was understood to start. The Pennsylvania managers, however, built these cars and notified the department of their readiness, and received a reply that the department agents would also be ready. It now transpires that the New York Central have not completed their arrangements, and the Postmaster General has notified Col. Scott that he will not allow the Pennsylvania Railroad to start before the New York Central. The train will start from New York, however, as advertised, on the 13th, and carries the mail or not. The action of the Postmaster General, in its apparent discrimination against the Southwest in favor of Chicago, is a subject of much comment and severe criticism.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on Monday next, the 13th inst., begin running a regular fast mail train to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the West and Southwest. Although the Postmaster General notified the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that he will not allow them to commence before the New York Central can complete their arrangements for the Chicago fast mail, still Col. Scott has determined to start his fast train on Monday, and notified the Postoffice Department that postal cars will be at Jersey City ready for use on that day. These cars are large and commodious, handsomely finished, and of an entire new design, requiring almost as much work as a parlor car. The Pennsylvania Company propose to carry passengers on this train over part of their route.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, September 10.—First race, for three year olds, 2 mile heats; won by McGibbens' b. f. Time 3:40½.

Second race, the colt and filly stakes, for two year olds; won by Vagrant. Time 1:45½.

Third race, ¾ mile; won by Egypt. Time 1:17¾.

The Races at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., September 10.—The State Fair closed to-day, with an attendance of about 4,500 persons during the day. In the trotting race, free for all, six horses started. Kate Campbell, entered by Cliff. Porter, of Tiffin, took the second, fourth and fifth heats and race in 2:37½, 2:36¼ and 2:37. Red Oak took the first heat in 2:37½. Silversides was given the third heat without a record, Red Oak and Kate Campbell being set back for running. Tom Scott was in the race, but got no better than the third place in any heat. The track was very heavy.

In the pacing race, twelve horses started. The race was won in three straight heats by Sorrel Billy, entered by O. G. Madison, of Massillon. Time 2:34, 2:32 and 2:34½.

The fair as an exhibition has been an unusually fine one, but financially was considerably below that of last year.

Fat Men's Celebration.

TOLEDO, September 10.—The annual meeting of the Fat Men of the Northwest took place at Put-in-Bay yesterday and to-day. The attendance was small on account of stormy weather. The contest for prizes was omitted. General Joseph Gerger delivered a lecture last evening. There was a business meeting to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Gabriel, of Cleveland; Vice President, Chris. Gerber, of Toledo; Secretary and Treasurer, D. H. Chamberlin, of Toledo, and a number of Corresponding Secretaries. There is a Fat Men's ball this evening.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Arrived: The steamer Rhein from Bremen.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Secret Interview Between French and Russian Cabinet Ministers.

OPENING OF THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Difficulties Between England and China.

TURKEY.

Opening of the Servian Parliament.

BELGRADE, September 10.—The formal opening of the Servian Skuptchina took place yesterday. Prince Milan, in his speech, referred, but in indefinite language, to the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said he relied upon his people's support in the serious task imposed by the grave crisis.

The paragraph concerning the insurrection is as follows: Events in the Turkish provinces have caused much anxiety. The people of those countries have taken arms to rid themselves of difficulties which beset them. The Porte is massing troops on our frontier. This complicates the causes of anxiety. The nation asks for protection. The inhabitants of Bosnia fly here to escape fire and the sword. I will do all I am able to continue to restore a well ordered condition of things. It is to be hoped that the guaranteeing powers will succeed in pacifying and satisfying the population.

Servia's Reward for Her Neutrality.

PARIS, September 10.—Advices received here from Constantinople represent that the Porte, to reward Servia for her neutrality, will evacuate Zwornik and grant facilities with regard to railway construction, and for the same reason it will concede to Montenegro rectification of her frontiers.

The Pope Urging Peace.

VIENNA, September 10.—It is reported that the Pope has instructed the Catholic bishops in Bosnia and Herzegovina to use their influence in calming the people and facilitate the pacification of those provinces.

Presents to Cardinal McCloskey.

ROME, September, 10.—A deputation on behalf of the American residents, both Catholics and Protestants, visited Cardinal McCloskey to-day, and presented him, as a token of esteem, a complete Cardinal's dress, and a mitre set with precious stones, together with an address expressing good will and veneration.

FRANCE.

A Secret Interview.

PARIS, September 10.—*Le Soir* reports that the Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a secret interview with Prince Gortschakoff on the 8th inst. at Interlachen. Prince Gortschakoff has since arrived at Vevey, where he will meet ex-President Thiers.

The Orleans Princes.

The *Journal de Paris*, the organ of the Orleanists, publishes a note repudiating the recent pamphlet in which Count Chambord was advised to resign his pretensions to the throne of France in favor of the Compte de Paris. The note is considered important as showing that the Orleans Princes resolved to remain inactive in pursuing their claim while Chambord lives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Royal Servants Censured.

LONDON, September 10.—The body of the late Duke of Manchester having been recovered, an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was returned, with a statement that there was an error of judgment and fault on the part of the officers of the Royal yacht Albert, and they further express the opinion that a slower rate of speed and a more efficient lookout would be conducive to public safety.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Tokio arrived from Hong Kong by way of Yokohama. News up to August 24th is as follows: The Japanese and Russian Commissioners sailed to complete the transfer of Kuriles to Japan and Ualga to Russia.

Reports are circulating among the Japanese officials that war between China and England is imminent, but it is not believed that anything up to the intelligence beyond that received by foreigners.

On retiring from Japan next month, General Magruder will receive the first imperial decoration ever conferred upon a foreigner. At present the most influential members, though no majority of the Government, are against it.

Judge Richardson, of the United States Court at Yokohama, and Commander Lewis, of the Yantic, while traveling within the treaty limits of Yokohoma, were arrested by the local officers, and sent back to a foreign settlement. The act, undoubtedly, was illegal, and was immediately recognized as such by the Government at Yeddo, which took immediate measures for an investigation, before any complaint on the part of the offending parties, who were promptly punished, and such apologies offered as to give full satisfaction to the gentlemen concerned.

HONG KONG, August 16—SHANGHAI, August 17.—The British Minister, Wade, has left Tien Tsin for Peking, there to deliver the ultimatum of the British Government in the case of Margary. Several attaches preceded on different dates, with the purpose of giving the Chinese full and timely warning of the action which Wade would take. It is commonly understood that if his demands are not acceded to in twenty-four hours he will leave Peking at once, and declare open hostilities. These demands comprise a complete investigation, punishment of the alleged offenders, and heavy pecuniary damages. It is not denied here that the Chinese will agree to everything and pay the indemnity promptly. As to the punishment of the guilty parties, much evasion is expected. The relations between Wade and Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chili, while at Tien Tsin, were not cordial.

The treaty between China and Peru was ratified at Tien Tsin after a long delay and difficulties.

There were renewed attacks by a Chinese mob on telegraph attaches near Foo Chow. Efforts to obtain an explanation, and of redress for the murder of Blacklock, the English assistant in the Foo Chow customs service, have entirely failed.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Number of Vessels Wrecked on Lake Michigan.

Great Damage to Railroad Bridges.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Accounts of accidents caused by the terrific thunder and rain storms which have visited the Northwest for the past twenty-four hours are numerous. There seems to have been little loss of life other than that already reported. On the Northwestern Railroad, railroad bridges have been washed away in many places by the torrents of rain, and the wind has done much damage. Several accidents occurred on Lake Michigan last night, but without loss of life. Three yachts were sunk off Twelfth street, and one schooner, loaded with lumber. A large number of smaller craft were capsized and destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, September 10.—During a gale last night the tug Clark attempted to make his port in charge of a tug, but the tow line parted, and the vessel drifted southward of the pier. At an early hour this morning she sunk. The crew climbed into the rigging and were rescued this morning. The cook swam ashore. Capt. Howard attempted to swim ashore, and was drowned.

CHICAGO, September 10.—The schooner Jno. Dunn went ashore at the foot of Eighteenth street this evening, and is a total wreck. She carried 600 tons coal, which she brought from Cleveland. This vessel was built last year at a cost of $22,000. The insurance is $12,000. The crew were all rescued by means of a rope.

The scow M. J. Gaines went ashore today off Twentieth street. She is a total wreck. Loss $7,000, uninsured.

The Major N. H. Frey is ashore at Superior street, scuttled to prevent her destruction.

Reports received here to-night give additional particulars concerning the storm in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The damage has been confined chiefly to railroad bridges, though some telegrams speak of injury to fruits, corn, hay and stock. Railroad trains have been delayed for two days at some points. The storm is over now, and cool, clear weather suggests to most correspondents a probability of heavy frosts to-night.

DETROIT, September 10.—The storm last night was severely felt on the lakes, and quite a number of disasters to shipping are reported. The tug Mayflower lost her tow of three barges on Lake Huron. They were loaded with lumber, and water-logged when last seen. The barge Dreadnought was towed into St. Clair river, and soon after sunk. The schooner L. J. Farwell, with a cargo of wheat, ran into the Grand Trunk Railroad dock at Port Huron and sunk. The docks are under. The cargo is insured. At Crawford's Quarry heavy seas carried off a portion of the dock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Intervention of Captain Simpson.

The Troubles in Mississippi Believed to be Over.

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1875.

The Mississippi Rebellion.

The Attorney General to-day telegraphed to Governor Ames, requesting information regarding the present condition of affairs in the reported disturbed portions of Mississippi. As soon as the necessary information is obtained the Attorney General will arrange for a conference with the Secretary of State, who is at present at his country seat on the Hudson river.

A telegram has just been received by the Attorney General from the Sheriff of Hinds county, Mississippi, reporting that perfect peace prevails throughout that county; that the police officers are not prevented from executing legal process, and that good citizens will aid him in the discharge of his duties if needed. The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the difficulties are at an end.

The Alleged Foreign Intervention.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Captain E. Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, at Panama. He says he did not request the American Consul at Aspinwall to prohibit the landing of five hundred rifles purchased for Bolivia. On the contrary, he sent the Consul the following dispatch: "Consider whether it will be a proper act for you to see that these arms are not allowed to be diverted from their original destination. If that cannot be prevented, then consider if you have not power to prevent them being landed, subject to instructions from Washington."

Subsequently Capt. Simpson and the Consul at Aspinwall had a conference, and it was decided that the Consul had no right to interfere with the landing of arms, and this ended the question.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

The Red Cloud investigating committee to-day heard a statement from Bishop Hare in relation to his knowledge of conducting business affairs. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith and Prof. Marsh were present. The Commission informed Commissioner Smith that they were ready to examine such witnesses as might be designated, but the commissioner said that so far as witnesses on his side were concerned he preferred to wait until Prof. Marsh had concluded what he had to say. Secretary Delano, Assistant Secretary Owens, Commissioner Smith and Samuel Walker will appear before the Commission.

DESTRUCTIVE OIL FIRE.

A Tank at Oil City Struck by Lightning.

The Works of the Imperial Refining Company Burned.

Loss Estimated at $200,000.

OIL CITY, PA., September 10.—At six o'clock this morning lightning struck one of the tanks belonging to the Imperial Oil Refining Company, whose works are near this place. The tank contained about eight thousand barrels of crude petroleum, which immediately ignited, and owing to a strong north wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread nearly over their entire works. Up to this hour (9 P. M.) it is still burning. The loss in oil, both crude and refined, of which there was nearly forty thousand barrels, and in buildings and machinery and iron tankage, will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance. The oil works were one of the most extensive and most perfect in this country, and will be almost entirely destroyed.

The track and side tracks of the O. C. & A. R. R. W., River Division, were burned for some distance. There were no lives lost, and no serious casualities are reported. At one time it was feared that the railroad bridge, and the bridge connecting the south and north portions of this city, would be destroyed.

The Imperial has been running nearly its full capacity. The shipments from it last month are reported at nearly 60,000 barrels of refined oil.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 10, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.709	77	77	W.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.057	62	71	N. E.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.236	53	60	N.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 30.002.
Mean Thermometer, 64.
Highest Thermometer, 83.
Lowest Thermometer, 51.
Rainfall, 55.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., 1875—10 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, with northeast to northwest winds, and rising barometer.

American Pomological Society.

Distribution of the Wilder Medals—The Postal Law Relating to Third Class Matter Declared a Nuisance.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 10.—This was the last day of the sessions of the American Pomological Society in this city. In the morning, after some discussion, it was decided to hold the next meeting in Baltimore. The discussions on fruit-raising, &c., were then resumed, after which the Wilder medals were awarded to the Michigan State Horticultural Society for its fine display in the Exposition here, to the Iowa State Horticultural Society for its display of apples, to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for a general display of fruits, and to the Nebraska State Horticultural Society for its collection of apples. Individual medals were given to a large number of exhibitors.

The report of the Committee on Awards contained allusions to the valuable and native work done by the President, Marshall P. Wilder, Secretary Thos. P. James, and others, who have long been connected with the society.

The question of postage having been raised, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the postal law relating to third class matter a nuisance, and urging its repeal. The meeting was then adjourned.

It was the general opinion of all the members of the convention that the display of fruits in the Exposition exceeds anything that has been known in the country. This afternoon thirty-five carriage loads of delegates visited South Park and had a pleasant time. In the evening a banquet was given at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Illinois State Horticultural Society. This affair passed off most pleasantly.

The Mississippi Rebellion.

Offers of Assistance to the Governor to Preserve the Peace—A Sheriff Denies That There is no Protection in His County.

JACKSON, Miss., September 10.—One hundred men of this city reported to the Governor this morning that they would cheerfully go to any part of the State to preserve the peace and protect the rights of citizens whenever called upon, but they did not know that there was an insurrection in Hinds or any other county until they saw his dispatches to Washington, but that they were nevertheless ready to respond. It is understood that one hundred men of Lowndes county have also reported by letter to the Governor to the same effect.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—The following was received from Jackson, Miss., at eleven o'clock to-night: The following dispatch explains the telegrams sent from Edwards to-day to Attorney General Pierrepont.

"JACKSON, September 10.—Attorney General Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.—I did not send a dispatch this morning that there is no protection for the colored people in my county. The telegram sent was presented to me by the Captain of a military organization, he saying that there was no safety for himself and property. I could not do otherwise. I am free to confess my knowledge and convictions are to the contrary.

"W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff."

"JACKSON, September 10.—Attorney General Pierrepont—For my personal safety I desire the telegram sent by me kept private.

"Respectfully,

"W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff."

Fatal Cattle Disease.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., September 10.—A fatal cattle disease has broken out among several droves of cattle near the Amereon lead mines. Nearly all have died.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

THE LATEST NEWS
Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The schooner Erie Queen is ashore at Long Point, near Kingston, loaded with grain.

—Gov. McCreary has appointed General Fayette Hewett as Quartermaster General of Kentucky.

—Louis Rehm, late teller of the Planters' National Bank of Louisville, which he robbed of $100,000 a week ago, was released on $3,000 bonds, the money stolen having been restored.

—A German woman, named Hannah Ackermann, committed suicide in Wheeling on Friday morning, by hanging. The cause was ill-health and the loss of the last of a large family of children.

—By granting the right of way to the Memphis & Charleston Railroad to the river, Memphis has removed all difficulties in the way of getting an unencumbered title to the bluff for the erection of the custom house, for which an appropriation was made by Congress.

—The Texas Press Association excursionists arrived at Buffalo last night from Erie. They visit the Falls to-day, and leave for New York on Monday morning. From New York they go to Philadelphia, thence to Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, thence home.

—A freight train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was ditched last Thursday night near Dillsboro, Ind., and three small boys, named John Moran, Peter Beltner and Lewis Rohnstein, all of Aurora, Ind., who were stealing a ride, were crushed to death between two cars.

—Z. N. Winkle, deputy clerk of one of the Courts of Savannah, Ga., who has been in St. Louis with his wife for several days past for health, took an over-dose of morphine Thursday night and died, notwithstanding the efforts of four physicians to save him. No cause is assigned for the act.

—At a full meeting of the Card and Picker Room Association at Fall River, Mass., it was voted unanimously to return to work at a reduction when the mills shall open, provided each can return to his old position. It is reported that a mass meeting of weavers will be held at an early day, and it is believed they will vote to return to work unconditionally.

—Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, managing director of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, which proposes to trade directly the productions of the Southern States with England and Europe, has been looking about Louisville with a view to selecting American headquarters. He was favorably impressed, and left a Secretary there, he going to Georgia.

—Patrick Guyan, a prominent grocer of Bowling Green, Ky., was arrested on Friday on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, charging him with having committed murder in Maury, Tenn., in 1858

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
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By Mail for three months.....2 50
By Mail for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by Expressor in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE —Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116⅛.

SENATOR WALLACE has in hand the prosecution of Siney, the leader of the workingmen's organization in this State. It is understood he purposes to devote his best ability to the task.

THE rain fall of yesterday came very acceptably to those who had been suffering from the drouth and dust. Had it occurred a week later, it would have been accepted as the equinoctial storm.

WE have given so much space to the platform of the Democracy that we defer comment on the candidates. If some rich disclosures do not come out in reference to their candidate for State Treasurer, we are greatly mistaken.

THE idea that a Harrisburg rooster would give any heed to a resolution not to accept interest on State moneys is comical to a degree. Yet the Democratic Convention so resolved, and forthwith nominated a pincher to give effect to the resolve.

WE will now have an extra appeal from the Independent and Democratic papers, in view of Judge Pershing's nomination. So intense was his copperheadism during the war that he shut his windows to avoid seeing Union soldiers pass his house. No war discussions for him.

A HEAVY oil fire occurred at Oil City, yesterday, involving a loss of $200,000. It is time the inventive ingenuity of some one were devoted to the development of some preventive of oil fires. A lightning flash caused this fire, and the necessity is to attract the electricity away from the oil.

THE Republicans of Huntingdon county availed themselves of the review of their division of militia to have their first mass meeting of the season. Governor Hartranft was present and offered a few timely and excellent remarks, after which others addressed the large audience present. It was remarked that the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic held for many years. The old factions in that county are arranging their misunderstandings, and it is entirely possible for the Republicans of that county, if they carefully organize, to give Hartranft and Rawle a majority of 800. A fine spirit and readiness for work are the characteristics there.

WHAT songs of peace we shall now have. Did we not shake hands across the bloody chasm, and should not the virtue of forgiveness possess us? Why forever persecute pure and good men with reminders of former frailties? We regret to say that we shall give little attention to these whining appeals. Since the war, young Democrats have grown to manhood, and many who were in the war as Union soldiers, are actively serving in the Democratic ranks. There are, among them, men of ability, worthy of any position that can be given them. Yet in the face of these facts, men are selected, and ostentatiously put forward for the highest offices, who were bitterly disloyal during the war, and whose sole claim to distinction was their intense and virulent copperheadism. Yet we are asked to forget all the misery and sorrow their disloyalty cost, and consider only the events of the present. Suppose a thief or murderer were put up for office, would his deeds of wrong be forgotten? Judge Pershing was a copperhead of the worst type,—and thus being the style of man the Democracy have put forward, the evils of disloyalty and rebellion come to the front once more.

KELLY'S BOND AND GREENBACKS.

The Beaver Valley *News*, one of the best of our country exchanges, inquires of us why Judge Kelly's interconvertible bond plan will not afford the elasticity our monetary system admittedly needs? And what obligations the people of the United States are under to the National banks? To answer the latter inquiry first, we say they are under no obligation to them, in the sense that they owe them special favors. Persons put capital into National banks under precisely the same motive that leads them to put money into any enterprise,—to make money. Therefore, there is no special obligation to aid them. It is, however, a question of interest. The taxes, of one kind or other, paid by the banks to the Government, if we remember correctly, not having the *data* immediately at hand, amount to about what would be saved, were greenbacks issued to the same amount, and interest bearing bonds cancelled. The interest paid the banks on bonds deposited to secure circulation we take no account of, as the interest on these bonds must be paid to some one in any event. Therefore, as we get as much out of the banks as we would save in interest on bonds, were the greenback circulation increased to supplant the National bank circulation, the only question that remains is as to the effect of this change on the greenbacks. Would they maintain their standard of value, or depreciate? We fear the latter. Now, the Government merely *endorses* national bank notes on being secured by a deposit of its own interest-bearing bonds; but were greenbacks substituted, the Government would issue its own notes,—a great difference. Tens, bonds might be purchased and canceled, but this would be merely exchanging a non-interest for an interest-bearing debt. Now the interest-bearing bonds stand security for the National bank notes. Thus the change would probably work badly.

As to the interconvertible bond, if its mission were limited to what the *News* refers to,—the controlment of the elasticity of monetary matters, we would cheerfully endorse it, as an experimental affair. How it would work, practically, is hard to say, in advance of its test. Yet we incline to the opinion that it might work well. We have not objected to this phase of Judge Kelly's plan. Attached to it have been schemes for wild and extensive issues of greenbacks, and the total abandonment of all thought of resumption. This, as the *News* well understands, is what we object to. We have not, however, seen any special necessity for the Kelly plan in any of its phases. With our country in a prosperous condition it will need, until the maximum is reached, a gradually expanding volume of currency to meet the growing demands of business. The extra $50,000,000 required at the crop-moving and pork packing periods ought to be gradually absorbed, within a year or two, in the increased regular demands of business. Hence, we need simply to provide against the periodical strain that comes upon the volume of currency. The inter-convertible bond would not likely supplant the gold interest bonds now out, and hence can only serve as a basis for inflation,—be it more or less. Its mission is to absorb the excess of currency in times of dullness; and this simply means that the Government shall take all the surplus money, in periods of stagnation, and pay interest on it, when, possibly it does not need the currency. Why not, in place of making these low rate bonds a basis for inflation, gradually expand the currency through a free banking system? It will be self-regulating, and will not lean on the Government. While we do not specially object to this phase of Kelly's scheme, we deem it cumbrous and likely to prove burthensome.

RIDING BOTH HORSES.

The most serious trouble the Democratic Convention at Erie had to overcome was the difference of opinion over the platform. So irreconcilable and evenly divided was the Committee on Resolutions, that it seemed probable at one time that two reports would be submitted. As it was, the minority sought to break over, and strike out three resolutions, in the interest of an unequivocal expression in favor of hard money, but the gag of the previous question was applied, and the compromise affair was adopted. We have hitherto repeatedly declared, that their utterances on this subject would not be governed by positive belief, or confirmed principle, but would represent an attempt to catch the popular good will, with the intention of disregarding it all, as soon as the election is over. A critical analysis of what they have to say on the financial issue fully confirms what we have said. The seventh resolution, which starts the series on the financial issue, is a clear falsehood. It declares that the Republican party contracted the currency, and that the further contraction proposed by it, has brought disaster. The simple truth is, the currency has not been contracted, but expanded. For every eighty dollars of greenbacks retired, one hundred dollars of national bank notes have been issued. Nor is it strictly true that the Republican party is responsible for the resumption law of last Congress. That law was a compromise,—not between Republicans and Democrats, but between hard and soft money men, irrespective of politics. It was not a partisan issue in Congress; and while we have not the vote at hand, we are of the opinion that as many Democrats, relatively voted for the bill, as Republicans. It is the *threat of resumption*, contained in the bill, that works mischief; but the bill has not worked a contraction of the currency. The last clause of this resolution has been borrowed from us, and is well enough; but as the Democrats have the lower House of Congress, *why did they not promise the repeal of the force feature in the resumption act?* They demand that Republicans shall do what the Democratic party has the power to do; but utterly avoid any assurance that they will do anything on this subject.

The eighth resolution is an assault on the national banks. It demands the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and that the banks be limited to deposits and discounts. The claim that these banks are a monopoly, and add burthens to the people, is false. Any combination of persons can start a national bank,—and the taxes they pay the Government are now really greater than is paid by any other source. They do not, therefore, oppress the people. Still, we leave this question to the Democratic party and the National banks. The tenth resolution, however, shows the *animus* of all this. It demands the entire breaking up of the National Banking system, with its checks and limitations, which have thus far prevented a disastrous failure on the part of such banks, and the substitution of the old State banking system. This resolution seems to have emanated from a drunken committee, so confused and contradictory is it. It proposes banks "under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe," the banking to be done on Federal money. It is thus a combination of State and Federal laws,—the State to control the bank, and the National Government to furnish the notes. Hence all the checks now supplied, and that have made the National banks what depositors so safe, are to be abandoned, and we go back to the old, crude, dangerous, and vicious State system. No one will pretend that, as a rule, States will establish a system of supervision so rigid and complete as that now in force; hence banks, under this proposed arrangement, could break, and cause loss to stockholders and depositors, just as under the rotten State Bank system of old. This is what they offer, in place of the best banking system ever devised.

The ninth resolution is poppycock. It is as follows: "That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin." This simply "demands" what already exists. The Government does receive legal tenders for all dues except just those which will afford enough coin to pay its interest, which is contracted to be paid in gold. Hence it receives them "for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin." The implication that it does not do this, is, therefore, simply false.

This is the entire deliverance on financial issues. It embraces a demand for the abandonment of the forced-resumption policy, but gives no assurance that the Democracy will do anything to that end. Yet it is simply a question of legislation. It requires the substitution of legal tenders for National bank notes, and the setting up of State banks, under diversified State laws, in place of National banks. On the direct issue of the volume of currency, it speaks as follows: "That the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them." The Republican State Convention, held at Lancaster, gave expression to this idea, in clearer and more comprehensive form, as far back as May last, in the following terms: "Free banking, a safe and uniform National currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the National debt." There is more sense in this brief resolution than in all the Democratic platform says on the subject. They simply attempted to amplify the ideas already enunciated by the Republican party, and displayed their ignorance of the subject. What is not copied from us is a mere patchwork of financial conditions.

The question now arises whether the people shall trust these late converts, or continue to entrust power to the party whose record is in accord with the financial policy enunciated above. The real faith and past record of the Democratic party is for hard money by enforced resumption. The hope of power has made eleventh-hour converts of them. We suggest than inasmuch as they have been very tricky and unreliable in the past, the old Methodist fashion of putting them on probation be practiced. Let us keep them out, and see whether they will adhere to their utterances in adversity.

McClellan's Removal from Command.

Gen. C. P. Buckingham, who was on special duty at the War Department at the time Gen. McClellan was removed from command of the Army of the Potomac, has written a letter to the Chicago *Tribune* contradicting statements made in the account of that transaction given by the Count of Paris. Gen. Buckingham says that on the evening of November 6 he was sent for by the Secretary of War, whom he found in consultation with Gen. Halleck. The Secretary gave him two envelopes, one of which contained two orders for Gen. McClellan, one from the President relieving him from command, and the other from Gen. Halleck ordering him to a town in New Jersey to report. The other envelope contained two orders for Gen. Burnside, one from the President assigning him to the command of the army, and the other from Gen. Halleck ordering him to submit plans. The Secretary gave as his reason for removing Gen. McClellan that he had no confidence in his military skill or his patriotism. When presented with his orders Gen. Burnside declined to accept the command on account of want of confidence in himself and because of his friendly relations with Gen. McClellan. He yielded to arguments, however, and accepted.

NASBY'S BANKING HOUSE.

The Inflation Idea—The Further Progress of the Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company—Its Continued Success.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY, August 27, 1875.—Ef life ever wuz a rose-tinted dream to me at any time doorin my mortle pilgrimage, this is the precise time. I am thoroly happy—so happy, indeed, that the privashens and troubles that I hev bin thro are faden out uv my memory entirely. I hev paid Bascom's account which hez bin running for so many yeers, and hev his receet in my safe—*my* safe, I say. Proudly I write these words. My safe! Who—thirty days ago wood hev supposed, that I should ever say my safe! Then I hev two soots ov cloze—good ones—which is one and a half more than I hev had sence I was Postmaster under Johnson—Haven rest his sole—I hev two shirts for the first time in my life, and I am wearin stockins! I hev but one pare ez yet, but one can't rise to the summit uv booman grandjer at wun bound. I shel buy another pare in a week or two. I think every Bank President ought to either hev two pare uv stockins or return to the stern virohoos uv the Republic in its better days, and go barefoot. Goin barefoot or hevin a change, is necessary to the keepen uv a Bank President's office in a sweet smellin condition.

But this is a digreshen. Suffice it to say, I am clothed. I pade three dollars and a half a pare for them stockins—they is cotton—wich is three dollars and a quarter more than they wuz worth in the old money, but what difference does it make? That three dollars and a half wuz made by four pulls on Simpson's printin' press, and when money kin be made in that way wat difference does it make wot I pay for cotton sox?

At the beginnin' we ishood 10, 20, 25 and 50 cent currency, but we hev quit that. Prices hev gone up so, under the general prosperity, that there aint anything in the Corners that sells for less than a dolla. for one, and the frackshnel currency wuz decided to be yooselis. Besides, it costs just ez much to print a ten cent note ez it does a dollar, and we bleeve in economizin.

Simpson, the printer, is makin us a little trouble. At the beginnin I yoosed to pay him for printin our bills by just siguin enuff uv em ez they come from the press to make his amount, but lately he hez refoozed to take our money, and insists on greenbax. We tried to overawe him, but when he threatened to publish the financial condishun uv the President and Directors it was considered advisable to humor him. It is singler that sich men throw impediments in the way uv progress.

The obstacles in the way uv the Bank that hev thus far developed therselves, hev bin happily and easily removed. Bascom demanded wheat uv us to ship to Looisville to git more whisky, and we hed to let him hev it, and take pay in our own money. And ez he demanded that we take our own money jest the same ez greenbax, that bein the standard in Looisville, we met a heavy loss. The account stands as follows:

1,000 bushels uv wheat cost uss in our own money, at $4.50 per bushel.....	$4,500 00
Sold it to Bascom, at Looisville, greenback prices, which is $1 per bushel, takin pay in the same money we hed paid for it.....	1,000 00
Loss (which is easily figgered)..	$3,500 00

We hed one more trouble, which we got on easier with. Pugsby, the shoemaker, who took our money, run out uv leather, and when he sent to Lootsville for more, the merchants there, ez in the case uv Bascom, refoosed to take our currency. Pugsby knowd uv Bascom's experience, and he came up smilin to hev us sell him wheat enuff at greenback prices to renoo his stock.

"Wat kin we do?" I demanded in dire distress, for really I didn't see why Pugsby shoodent hev my wheat to renoo his stock ez well ez Bascom, ceptin that whisky is more necessary to the Corners than leather.

"Do!" said Issaker Gavitt, with an exproshun uv skorn on his classick feechers. "Do! And yoo claim to be finanseers? Hez Pugsby a safe? No? Well, wher does he keep the $12,000 uv our money? In his desk? Yes? And that is wooden; and the buildin in wood. Very good. Tell Pugsby to come to-morrer and we will give him wheat at a dollar a bushel for all uv our money he hez got. We hev twenty-four hours, and banks ez well as nashens kin be saved in twenty-four hours."

And Issaker put some mat hes in his vest pocket—about $3 worth. Matches hez gone up $4.50 a box—our money.

That nite Pugsby's shop burnt up, and the fire commenced jist under his desk. The next mornin that unforchnit man came to us and insisted on hevin the wheat, on the score of the money he hed uv ours.

"Bring us the money," said Issaker, knowin ez we hed a bilk, "and we'll give you all the wheat you want."

"But yoo know that I hed yoor money, and that it wuz burnt up last nite."

"I *persoom* you hed some uv our money, but I don't *know* it," replied Issaker. "No well-regulated bank kin live if they shood take every man's word, ez yoo want us to. How kin I tell but what you hev that money concealed, and that the burnin of yoor shop was a skeem to defrod youar creditors. I am not shoor that it isn't my dooty to investigate the matter."

And Issaker looked so stern that Pugsby left the bank, with a howl of terror.

Issaker is developin so great a genius in financeerin that I'm reely jealus uv him. He is the master-sperit of the institooshun.

At the Board meetin last nite we discust wat we shood do in sich cases ez Pugsby's hereafter, but arrived at no definit conclooshin. There is several uv em, and they will hev to be met. Issaker blew us in the style uv treatment he yoosed in Pugsby's case, but I can't consent to it. It's heroic, I admit, and good enuff for a temprary expedient, but it won't do for a regular system. Ef our money stimoolates a man's biznis to the pint of his bildin a new house, we hev benefitted him, and the community ez well. But ef to avoid the inconvenience uv redeemin that money we hev to burn the house, wat good hev we accomplished? None. We hev got to find some other way. I don't see any other way, but no doubt it will sejest itself to me in time.

It is astonishin how the Corners is boomin, now that it hez money enuff. Five new railerodes are being built, twelve new turnpikes, one hundred and twenty-eight cellers for new houses is being dug, and last week the corner-stuns for eight factry wuz lade with approprit ceremonies. The gradin is bein dun on the railerodes and turnpikes, and that part uv the work will be pushed to early compleshun, for the labers furnish their own shovels and picks and take our money for same. The labers buy their livin uv the farmers along the line with that money, and then the farmers come to the Corners with it, and cheer their soles to Bascom's.

So far, all is serene and sweet. So far the money shed blessins, ez a skunk does perfoom. But at this pint comes wurry. Wat is Bascom to do with it? The Looisville merchants refooze to tech it for likker, and we can't afford to give him wheat at Looisville prices agin. We wood build a distillery, but, alas! we can't pay for the nails, the glass and the stillin apparatus in our money, and we ain't got any other. But, thank an overrulin Providence, Bascom hez enuff likker to last two weeks, and suthin will turn up afore that is gone.

Prices have gone up so that it takes a vast volume uv currency to transact the biznis uv the Corners. Simpson's handpress won't anser the demands made onto it, and he hez purchased a power-press, which will print 1,000 sheets an hour. And to facilitate biznis, and to make it perfectly shoor that we shell hev all the currency we want, I hev hed my name and Issaker's engraved, so that it kin be printed in, thus savin us the trouble uv signin em with a pen.

Prices of things is still mountin up, and general prosperity prevails. Pugsby gits $40 a pare now for pegged boots a great deal eazier than he yoost to git $4, and Bascom hez put drinks up to 50 cents for new whisky, and 75 when you take sugar in it. Lots in the corporashun hez quadroopled in valoo within the week, and real estate is changin hands fively. I cood wish, however, that the ishoos uv the Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company cood hev a wider circulashen. I took a brief vacashen this week, wuz at the Glauber Salt Springs, and wuz beaten out uv $200 at cut-throat loo. The gamblers refoozed to take my money, and I wuz compelled to leave my watch with em—that is, Captain McPelter's watch, which I hed borrowed, to make an imposin appearance. But it wuz all the same to me, ez I paid him for it in our own currency. I wez sorry to lose it, for I hed depended on that watch to help us out when we got into an excedin tite place.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
President uv the Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

P. S. Another trouble is loomin up on the horizon. Perkins, the blacksmith, is out uv iron, and Sampsell, the carpenter, hez to hev a jack-plane and two augers, all uv which hev to be got in Looisville, and they demand uv us sich money as Looisville will take. Then a mortifyin circumstance happened yesterday. The Directors uv the Bank hed determined to lay the corner stun uv our new banking edifis, which we hev commenst, but after announsin it we coodent lay it. A bigger rope than any in the Corners wuz necessary to lift the massive stun to its place (we hed it massive ez an emblem uv our solidity), but we coodent rake up enuff currency that they'd take in Looisville to buy one. So that corner stun ain't laid, and the work on the buildin, I spose, will hev to stop till we kin turn up suthin. There's a crisis approachin. P. V. N.

THE three wonders of the world at present are—How fluff accumulates in the vest pockets, where pins go to, and why, when a man comes out of a saloon he looks one way and goes the other.—*N. Y. World.*

PERSONAL.

KOSSUTH is preparing his "Life Records" for publication.

GEN. MCCLELLAN will return from Europe with his family soon.

THE Marquis of Lorne is said to be shamefully snubbed by his royal brothers-in-law.

MR. S. S. COX will give specimens of "Legislative Humor" in the forthcoming *Harper's*.

RALSTON was a very fast liver, and it is observed that men of that kidney never end well.

TENNYSON is to write some new scenes for the acting version of his drama of "Queen Mary."

IDA LEWIS has been married and divorced, but she saves drowning men all the same, nevertheless.

GOVERNOR-ELECT William Irwin, of California, where he has lived since 1852, is a native of Ohio.

MRS. SALLIE WARD HUNT, with Mme. La Vert, will give readings in Northern cities during the coming season.

THE Misses Thornton, daughters of the British Minister, will make their debut in Washington society next Winter.

THE widow of Major Bowie, from whom the knives of that name took their appellation, died recently at New Orleans, aged 85 years.

SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts, will speak at a grand Republican mass meeting in Cincinnati on Oct. 9, three days before election. Senator Boutwell will speak at Columbus on Sept. 17.

DAVID E. PORTER, son of Admiral Porter, has sailed for Egypt, to take a position on the Khedive's staff. He'll have an American army in time, and then he will call himself free and fight it out.

WILLIAM C. PARKE, now in Boston, is a native of that city, but has lived twenty-five years in the Sandwich Islands, where in his capacity as Marshal, he has buried four Kings, and is willing, no doubt, to bury a couple more.

A PEWTER tea-set, formerly the property of Gen. Burgoyne, and marked with his name, is now in possession of a family at Gansevoort, N. Y., where it has been for nearly a century. It was found near the battle-field of Saratoga, in a hollow stump.

THE princess whose hand it is said that Queen Isabella of Spain is now personally negotiating to secure for her son Alfonso the Twelfth, is described as being one of the loveliest and brightest young ladies of her rank in the world. She is the Infanta Mercedes, sister of the Countess of Paris, and third daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, and as she was born at Madrid, June 24, 1860, she is now but a little over fifteen years of age. Her mother, Queen Isabella's sister, was married to the Duke of Montpensier, however, before she had reached her fifteenth birthday, so that this need be no obstacle, and the Orleanists in France are strenuously urging on the match.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

Passing Events in All Parts of the State.

THIS is Court week at Uniontown.

FOREST county is to have a rifle team.

A LARGE amount of sickness is prevailing in Fayette City.

WILL any of our farmers have corn huskings this year?

POTATOES are selling at twenty-five cents per bushel in Sharon.

THE preachers in Meadville have struck against Sunday funerals.

REV. H. K. CRAIG has been elected President of Monongahela College.

THE fair at Mercer will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

THE annual re-union of the Eighty-third Regiment Association will be held in Corry next Tuesday.

IT is reported that the buckwheat crop is in good condition. That will be joyous news to the "pancake eaters."

THEY are still agitating the question of extending the Parker and Karns City narrow gauge railroad up to the Clarion oil belt.

THE new steel works at Beaver Falls, made their first heat on Monday night, and the test, we understand, was entirely satisfactory.

A SON of Hon. C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, died from lockjaw last week. He had stepped upon the tooth of a garden rake.

MRS. J. F. TEMPLE, wife of the Auditor General, died at Waynesburg on Sunday of last week. She had been in delicate health for some months.

THE St. Petersburg Driving Park Association will have their fall meeting October 6th, 7th and 8th. The premiums are twenty-five hundred dollars.

TYPHOID fever is raging in some parts of Washington county, owing to the immense deposits of decayed vegetation which has been made by the late floods.

AT North East, Erie county, it is said, the tramps chalk the gates of premises where they have been fed, as guides for others of the same ilk, who then know just where to go.

CONNELLSVILLE claims a population of three thousand one hundred and sixty souls, the census of 1870 to the contrary notwithstanding, which only gave them seventeen hundred.

WEDNESDAY afternoon Charles Morse, aged thirteen, while bathing in the Allegheny river, near Mike's run, was seized with cramps, and drowned before assistance could reach him.

THE Court of Washington county has fined several of the township auditors fifty dollars each for not publishing a report of the financial condition of their several townships, as required by law.

SEVEN miles, including the West Union cut, of the grading of the narrow gauge railroad is completed in Washington county and about the same number of miles completed in Greene county.

NEARLY every night the reflection from the burning gas wells at Millerstowns Butler county, can be plainly seen—the distance in a straight line eastward being perhaps not less that 28 or 30 miles.

A BRAKEMAN on the Pennsylvania railroad, named John Heslop, was thrown from a freight train near Newport, on Sunday, fracturing his skull and sustaining other injuries, which caused his death.

AN exchange reports that Robert Belcher, of Hickory township, has raised this season two hundred and sixty-four pounds and ten ounces of Early Vermont and Snowflake potatoes from eighteen pounds of seed. Next.

THEY have, in Connellsville, through the enterprising spirit of one of its citizens, a laundry, and attached to it in operation, a number of excellently fitted up bathrooms, with hot and cold water, all seasons of the year.

THE saw-mill of Mr. B. B. Siggins, at Cobham, was destroyed by fire on the night of September 2, with all its contents. Between fifty and seventy-five thousand shingles were also burned. The mill was valued at $25,000, and there was no insurance.

THE main building of the Normal School, of the sixth district located at Bloomsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon last. The fire originated in the fourth story, but from what cause is unknown. The furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN attempted to commit suicide at Johnstown on Thursday. Cause, domestic infidelity—her husband having been compelled to marry her and refusing to live with her afterward. She took carbolic acid, and was only saved by the prompt arrival of a physician.

THE execution docket, in the Prothonotary's office of Indiana county, indicates that over *three hundred* executions have been issued to the September term. This means trouble for many poor unfortunates. Should this state of affairs continue, the Legislature next winter should pass a stay law, or devise some other mode of relief.

CRAWFORD county has in operation 68 factories, producing 6,310,000 pounds of cheese; Erie county 22 factories, producing 2,610,000 pounds of cheese; Mercer and Venango counties 11 factories, producing 647,700 pounds of cheese; aggregating in the four Northwest counties 101 factories, producing 9,557,700 pounds of cheese. Of these 101 factories only five are manufacturing milk that has been in the least skimmed.

THE Lancaster, Pa., papers say that a number of property owners in Mount Joy have been thrown into an excitement by the appearance among them of one William Campbell, formerly a resident of that place but now of California. Mr. Campbell, who left Mount Joy twenty-nine years ago, claims that his father owned a very considerable tract of land in what is now the West ward of the borough, and dying and leaving no one to attend to his affairs, the parties who held the land in lease, disposed of it as their own. Mr. Campbell says he has the original deeds, and means to claim the property, much of which has become very valuable by being laid out into lots and built upon.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

Says the Providence *Journal:* A careful, old-fashioned man, a few years ago, came into town to sell some shares in a bank. "Why do you wish to sell them?" we asked; "you cannot invest your money better; the bank is well managed; the dividends are certain, regular and satisfactory." Our friend from the country replied "I know all that, the bank is well enough; but I don't want stocks in a bank where the cashier keeps a race horse and bets on the course." We laughed at the fears of the unsophisticated man, but when the cashier defaulted a few years after ward, the over-cautious old fogy did not hold any of the shares which went down fifteen per cent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN inventor in Paris advertises a wash that will turn common oats into Angoras.

IT is reported that the new style of pantaloons to be worn this Fall will be large enough to tie back.

THE new dagger-fan for ladies is a truly valuable invention. The wearer can fan herself with the dagger, and when a man insults or assaults her she can open the fan and drive it to his heart.

A NEW NAME was given at the recent meeting of the British Association at Edinburg, to an old and well-known disease. "Emotional aphasia," said a learned professor, "is a disease in which the patient, whenever he opens his mouth, speaks only nonsense."

THE costliest dog in England belongs to one A. S. D. Fivas, who wants fifty thousand dollars for it. The name of the beast is Granby, and if some person were to throw it a button one of these dark nights the happiness of Fivas would be completely wrecked.

A LONDON dispatch says that after the 19th of this month the rates of charges on cable messages from New York City and all points east of New York City, to the United Kingdom and France, will be reduced to one shilling sterling per word. The reduction will cover all kinds of business.

THE steamer Nova Scotian, which arrived at Baltimore, brought Foley's bronze statue of General Thomas J. Jackson, the Confederate leader, presented to the State of Virginia by Bressford Hope, M. P., and other Englishmen. The statue cost $40,000, and will be erected in Capital Square, Richmond, near the equestrian statue of Washington.

A YOUNG MAN residing at Osage, Mo., last week narrowly escaped death from a sudden and mysterious bleeding at the lungs, eyes and nose. His body was at one time covered with blood-red splotches from the size of a pin-head up to that of a 3-cent piece, but these are now disappearing, and the patient, though yet quite weak, is thought to be rapidly improving.

FRANK KELLER, keeper of a beer saloon in Steubenville, Ohio, shot and killed Louis Boyer, a drunken Frenchman, Thursday night. Boyer entered Keller's saloon in company with a man named Snyder, and calling for beer, were refused. Boyer then attacked Keller, striking him over the head with a heavy cane, whereupon Keller shot him, the ball taking effect in Boyer's brain, killing him almost instantly. Keller gave himself up.

A PHILOSOPHICAL farmer, in Tennessee, has furnished to the *Christian Observer* a statement of the results of the late floods on his own crops and land. The itemized account of damage done by the water to timothy seed, hay, fences, ditches, stock and utensils, foots up a total of $2,600. On the other hand, the farmer gained, by deposit on 550 acres, from one to eighteen inches thick, which he valued at $10 an acre. His clear gain from the floods was $2,900.

CLERGYMEN of all denominations are to be allowed to conduct services hereafter at the State Industrial School for Boys at Waukeshaw, Wis. The officers of the institution are instructed to give the inmates notice when religious service is to be held, stating the denomination of the officiating clergymen, and that they are at liberty to attend if they desire. Officers and employes of the institution are forbidden to influence or prejudice the inmates against any religious exercise. The school has heretofore been conducted upon a plan as little sectarian in character as possible, and the change now made is at the demand of the Catholics.

How it Might Have Been.

The Atlanta *Constitution* prints the following: If his head had been a terrestrial globe he was scratching it right where Kamtschatka would have been marked off, and he asked us this:

"Boss, jis calkerlate ef you was walkin' 'long and a feller was to draw a brick onto yer hed an' squash in one side of it tell it looked like a tin lie can dat a mule had kicked, what 'ud yer do 'bout it?"

We said we'd make the man who dropped the brick think he had been run through a saw mill, and asked:

"Did anybody hit you with a brick, after that fashion?"

"No, sah! But yer see, boss, I was jis makin' a calkerlashun agin dat hotel nigger what's a running around wid dat gal: what I'se been sottin' up to. Dat's it, sah."

And now we're waiting to hear of some African with a head "like a tin ile can," for a good local item.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.53
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACFARLANE & PATTERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces,
COOK AND
HEATING STOVES
Common and Patent Shaking Grates, Fronts, &c.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET,
Foundry, Corner Brushton Avenue and Penna. Railroad,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MORRISON, BARE & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
MANUFACTURE
Book, News and Tea Paper,
and dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
Printing Papers
Made to order at our Mill.
Warehouse, 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap5:p57

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
u61 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEDDING GIFTS,
Cut Glassware,
Rich Bronzes.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty Street.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also' Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
SATURDAY, Sept. 11th.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
OF NEW
FALL DRESS GOODS
NEW BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS,
All qualities, from lowest to finest.
At 12½c, Very desirable Plaid Goods.
At 18¾c, 25c and 35c, Choice New
FALL DRESS GOODS
Bargains Unsurpassed in this Country in
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES
All qualities, from 68¾c to $1.75,
AND
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
From 25c to 87½c.
An Immense Stock of all the Different Qualities.
GREAT VARIETY OF
New Camel's Hair Cloth.
New Fall Plaids, choicest colors.
Plaid Camel's Hair Cloths, extra fine.
New Cashmeres, Sateens, Serges.
New Alpacas and Mohair Lustres, all colors.
Fine Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids.
New Debeges, Poplins and Suitings, all kinds.
New Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
Children's Dress Goods, everything desirable.
New Skirting Moreens, all colors.
Extraordinary Inducements Offered in
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 to $3.50.
Colored Dress Silks,
All New Shades.
New Ladies' Ready Made Suits.
New Sacques, Shawls, &c.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
GENTS' DEPARTMENT.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Special novelties in New
London Styles
NECKWEAR,
JUST OPENED.
The choicest assortment of fine goods we have yet shown.
Brocade Satin
AND
Silk Windsors.
The Baden-Baden,
The Rutland,
and Buckingham
SCARFS.
FINE SUSPENDERS,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
PLAIN COLORS,
PLAIN WHITE,
AND
White with Fancy Colored Borders.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS!
THE LATEST STYLES,
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
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Notary Public.
OFFICE:
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.
DR. VANDEVORT,
DENTIST,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap27:q55
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja28:m67

TUBE WORKS.
GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS,

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 11, 1875.

A quiet day, and much discussion of the Democratic platform so far as it pertains to finances, marked yesterday. Our financiers regard it as a miserable failure,—neither fish, flesh, or fowl. It evidently attempted to be inflating, but was so warped by the hard money men that it was feeble and forceless. This is the sentiment of many who intended to sustain it, had it been clear and outspoken for more currency.

A quiet run of counter business, few demands for loans, and but little manifestation of business activity marked the day yesterday.

The total amount of legal tenders and National bank notes cancelled and retired from circulation since July 1, 1874, is, in round numbers, $25,000,000, nearly $18,000,000 being the voluntary surrender of the National banks under the provisions of the act of June 20, 1874. The indications are that the banks will hasten rapidly deposit legal tenders for the redemption of the circulating notes in order to avail themselves of the premium upon the bonds held as security for such circulation. The amount of six per cent. bonds in the hands of the Treasurer is but little over $40,000,000, while the ten-forties and new fives make up nearly the entire amount held as security. Neither of these loans are likely to be disturbed for years, and bankers are now anxious to replace them with the four and a half per cent. bonds, the sale of which is to follow the funding of the five per cents.

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company, of San Francisco, on Tuesday, surrendered $200,000 of its circulation, depositing that amount in coin with the Assistant Treasurer in New York, and receiving $250,000 in bonds and a telegraphic transfer order for $200,000 in gold on San Francisco. The Western National Bank of Baltimore, on the 1st instant, surrendered $90,000 of its circulation, and on Saturday the National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, surrendered all of its circulation, the President of the bank depositing the necessary amount of legal-tenders in person. He said it was no longer profitable to hold the circulating notes while the premium on United States bonds was so high, and preferred to profit by the sale of the bonds now, than wait for a special payment. The First National Bank of Charlotte, North Carolina, surrendered $225,000 of its circulation, the First Jamesburg, of New Jersey, $37,000, and the Sixth New York $67,500.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¾	5-20's 1865—coupons	117¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123¾	10-40's	117
" 1864	118¾	Carrency 6's	123¾
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	111¾
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	108¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	79¾
L. S. & L. C	97	Toledo & Wabash	6
St. Paul	36	Adams Express	101¾
Do. Pref	68¾	American Express	69
Michigan Southern	93¾	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	61¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	79¾
North Western. Com	68¾	Quicksilver	34
Do. Pref	84¾	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	22
Terre H. & Pitts	99	Pacific Mail	37¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	90		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	60¾	Com. Trans (B)	47¾
Reading (B)	40¾	Empire Tr. (B)	45¾
W. Con. of N. J. (B)	31¾	N. R. R. 7-30 (B)	74¾
Oil Creek (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	67¾		

NEW YORK, September 10, 1875.

Money was active at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $809,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $119,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. The dry goods imports were $930,000. Gold was strong and high, opening at 115¾, advanced to 116¼, reacted to 115¾, rose to 117, and closed at 116¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-68, 5-32, ¼, 3-16, ¼, and 5-16 of one per cent. per diem. The closing rate was 1 per cent. The unusually small supply of gold at this point enables a few speculators in the room to put up the price at will, and also to reduce it by borrowing rates, although to-day the action of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention on the currency question was made use of to bull the market. Governments were firm at an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were dull.

At a meeting of the Western Union directors to-day, a statement was presented by the President, showing net profits for the quarter, partly estimated, of $900,000, and the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared, payable October 15.

The railway and miscellaneous shares were active during the forenoon, but became dull in late trade. Erie was the leader, and after selling at 19¼, declined to 18¾ on a break in London. The whole market was weak in late dealings at a decline from the opening, which were the highest prices, of from 1 to 1¼ per cent. Western Union declined 1¼ per cent., despite the dividend and the fact of its being also worth 1-64 for use. The market was free of excitement all day, and dull, except for the above named stocks and Lake Shore. The transactions aggregated 55,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwest, 38,000 Erie, and 87,000 Lake Shore.

The following named new securities were placed upon the Stock Exchange list yesterday: Fifteen million dollars of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated guaranteed mortgage bonds. They are guaranteed by and are placed under the heading of the Central Road of New Jersey. One million dollars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific sinking fund income sixes of 1895; $35,000,000 of Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking fund bonds, to take the place of the company's first mortgage consolidated debt, February 14, 1874, of the same amount now on the list, these latter bonds having been declared defective. $7,500,000 of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis consolidated mortgage bonds are to be issued by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company with a view to consolidating all indebtedness of the road, and establishing a fund to meet the future requirements of the company.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 119; do of '65, new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of 68, 120¾; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 117; do preferred, 17¾; currency 6s, 28¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 51; do new, 50; Virginia new, 40; do old, 4; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 80; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 104¾; Adams Express, 101; Fargo Express, 79; American Express, 68; United States Express, 49; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 131¾; do pref'd, 130; Michigan Central, 91½; Lake Shore, 86¾; Union Pacific, 79¾; Pittsburgh, 90; Illinois Central, 98¾; Northwest common, 39¾; do preferred, 54¾; New Jersey Central, 111¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 68¾; Wabash, 6; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 98¾; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Jos, 22; Delaware & Lackawanna, 20¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20¾; Central Pacific, 104¾; Union, 103¾.

LONDON, September 10—3 P. M.—Consols have fallen back one point since the close of business yesterday, and are now 94¾. The feature of the stock market has been a sudden rise in Erie, under strong purchases. Shares have advanced 1¾ per cent, and are quoted at 19¾. The explanation of the rise is in the fact of the election of new directors of the company, supposed to be pledged to the support of the European shareholders. The general markets are quiet. To-morrow the Exchange will be closed for repairs, so that street quotations only will be had.

LONDON, September 10—5 P. M.—Consols: money 94 7-16; account 94 9-16; 5-20s '65 106¾; do '67 108¾; 10-40s 104¾; new 5s 106¾; New York Central 94; Erie 18; preferred 35.

PARIS, September 10.—Rentes 66f 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Sept. 10, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues slow, unusually so for this season of the year, and the leading markets present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

BUTTER—Is in good demand, and prices are advancing; prime to choice solid packed selling readily at 26@27, and medium to good at 20@22c.

BEANS—Quoted, in a small way, at $2@2,10 per bu.

CHEESE—The market is firmer, but trade continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; 11all¼ cents for prime Ohio Factory.

EGGS—In light supply, and good, fresh stock, guaranteed as such, may be quoted at 20@21. Old stock hard to ship one of at any price.

FRUITS—Trade was rather dull to-day, in consequence of the rain. Peaches quoted at $1a1,50 per box for good to choice sound fruit. Apples dull and drooping, $2,50@3 per bbl. Plums, $3,50@4,50 per bu. Grapes, 5a6c per lb. Blackberries, $1a1,25 per bucket.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. Old red winter wheat $7,25a7,50; amber, $7,75a8; old spring wheat, $7,25a7,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. New red winter wheat, $6a6,50.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull and weak, but late and reliable advices from the seaboard report that a recovery before long is not improbable and that, in view of the reduced stock in first hands, a further decline is unlikely, notwithstanding the break at Rio, which, by the way, was not altogether unexpected. Sugars are very firm, especially refined goods, and, as noted in our last, refiners are largely sold ahead. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Forte Rico	9¾@10¼
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	9¾@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted Java	28@
Rio Prime	23 @24	R. Java, 1lb pkgs	33
Rio Choice	25 @26	R. Java, loose	30¾
R. Rio, 1lb pkgs	28		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8¼	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	10@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Forte Rico	38@40	Sugar Drips	26@30
Demarara	40@	White Drips	40@70
		New Orleans	60@70

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	26@30
Maryland	45	White Drips	40@70
Refiner Drips	45	New Orleans	60@70

GRAIN—The grain markets present but little that is new or important to which reference has not already been made; trade is only fair, excepting for old Wheat, and prices remain unchanged. Old winter Wheat continues scarce and is selling readily at full prices, $1,80a1,85 for red, new crop is quotable at from $1,35a1,45. The Oat market is firmer but unchanged, ranging from 42a45c, according to quality and condition. Corn is in fair supply, quiet and unchanged; shelled, on track, 75a75c. Rye is being mixed to prime yellow. There is little or no movement in either Rye or Barley and prices are nominal.

HAY—Baled is still reported steady at $20@22 per ton, on track. Loose is selling from country wagons, at $15a20. The market for both baled and loose is firmer than it was a week or two ago.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet, there is fair inquiry except in a small way; quotable, on track, at 80a35c per bushel. Sweets, $3,50a4,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand, especially for Breakfast Bacon and sugar-cured Hams, both of which are in light stock and held at full prices. Our advices from the sources of supply present nothing new.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces	
" "	14¾	" "	14
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	12	Do., half barrels	14¾
Breast Meats, S. C.		Lard—Ref., for summer use in tierces	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. S.		Do., 1¾ bbls	15
Pig Corned, S. C.	13	Do., in bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ¾ doz		Do., 5 lb caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do., 3 lb pails	17
Rib Sides	12¾	Do., 1 lb pails	18¾
Short Rib	12¾	Do., 5 lb do	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 3 lb do	18¾
Mess Pork, ¾ bbl	$12,00	Carbon Oil	
Miner's Lard Oil		Cheese	
Lard Oil	$1,10		

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, ¾a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,90a3; Clover, $8,75a9

THE IRON TRADE.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—Trade continues quiet, unusually so for this season of the year; the demand continues light, being restricted mainly to supplying immediate necessities, but in view of the meagre supply and light production, prices are still maintained. The stock of mill iron is reduced down lower now than it has been for several years, and it would not require much of an effort to "corner" the market, although nothing of the kind is apprehended. Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

30 tons No. 2 Foundry.....$24 00 cash.
16 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 24 00 4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

10 tons No.1 Foundry, eastern$38 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Eastern..... 25 00 cash.

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

50 tons No. 2 Foundry.....$27 00 4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 26 00 cash.
50 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 28 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry..... 26 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge.....$24 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled.. 22 00 4 mos
120 tons Gray Forge..... 23 50 4 mos
275 tons Close Grey Forge..... 23 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge..... 24 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge C. C..... 24 4 mos
300 tons White and Mottled.. 22 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The most important feature we have to notice is the meeting of manufacturers, which took place on Thursday; there was a very large attendance. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Wheeling and other points in the west were represented. One of the main objects of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee, appointed at a former meeting, to re-arrange the card, or rather to get up a new one, and another was to discuss the feasibility of reducing the production, but after a canvass of both subjects, it was not deemed prudent to take any definite action for the present. All admitted the importance of making a new classification of the card, and it was very generally conceded that the production was too large, but it was not, in the present condition of affairs, considered prudent to make any very important movement for the present. Hence the general position of the market remains substantially as noted in our last report; it is in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, with a light demand and nuremunerative rates. The regular rate for bars is still quoted at 2.40, cash, 4 days, but it is not very generally adhered to.

NAILS.—The Nail trade, while it is not active, is about all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances. Stocks are reported light, both in first and second hands, and this taken in connection with prices being down to hard pan, should stimulate the demand before long. We continue to quote at $3, sixty days, with a rebate of 10c per keg on one hundred lots and upward, and two per cent. discount for cash.

SCRAP IRON.—Continues dull, although dealers are hopeful that there will be an improvement before long. Prices are nominally unchanged; No. 1 Railroad wrought $29a30, 6 mos., delivered free at mills.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was considerable poor and common timothy upon the market, which holders were anxious to dispose of, but the demand was limited and the market ruled dull at easier prices. The offerings of prime were light, but there were only a few buyers on the market, and these were bidding lower prices. Sales were made at $2a2,35 for common to good, and $2,40a2,50 was paid for prime. Closer remains inactive and nominal at $4a4,20 for good to prime medium. There were a good many small lots of common and only fair flax offered, and these sold rather slowly, there is good crushing now with ready sale at full former prices. Sales were made at $1,40a1,50 for fair to good. Other descriptions remain inactive and unquotable.

Chicago Lumber Market.

There were about 35 cargoes on sale today. The attendance of buyers was somewhat larger than on the preceding days of the week, and dealers generally anticipate a better attendance during the remainder of the present month. A fair trade was reported, and prices were steady and without quotable change. Values quotable as follows: Joist and scantling 38a8,25; choice mill run boards and strips, $13a14; medium do, $11@12; common do, $8a10; good dried fancy brands of shinglies, $2a2,70, and culls 75c@ $1,50; flat pickets, $7a8; square do, $8a9; lath, $1,50, ceder posts, $7a14.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PENNA. R. R.

J. W. Porter m 5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

E. T. Steel W'k's m. 4 Shoenberger & Co 2
J. Moorhead b..... 6
Total..... 12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Glass N. & Co o... 2 Zug & Co o..... 1
Lucy Furnace o.....19 Lewis, B. & D. o. 4
Jones & L o..... 2 Everson & Mc o.... 2
H. Lloyd & Co o... 1 Shoenberger & Co o 1
Spang C. & Co s. 1 Isabella Fur. o.... 9
Lindsay & McC o.. 1
Total..... 43

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Caughey & H m.. 8 Nimick & Co m.... 1
Lewis, O. & P. m... 2 Pgh. F. & L Co. m10
Lucy Furnace o..... 8
Total..... 29

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Sept. 10, 1875.

The Crude market was firmer and, as compared with Thursday, prices were higher; immediate shipment was held at $1,37½ per bbl. at Parker. On Thursday afternoon it was quoted down to $1,32½. Refined unchanged, but dull, buyers for some reason or other holding off, quoted at 9¼a9¾ c on cars here and 11¾a11¾c delivered in either Philadelphia or Baltimore. Notwithstanding the condition of the market for some days past, refiners here generally sold sparangly, as there is no actual improvement in the situation, the raw article having gone up as much, if not more, than the product.

The Barrel market is reported firm at $1,25a1,30 for countries, and $1,40a1,45 for city make.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Buhlman O W	439
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	480
J. Bushnell	National O W	783
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	475
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	476
S. Craig	Bly O W	269
S. Craig	Petrolite O W	80
G. M. Robinson	Bental O W	74
Total		3,166

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co	2
Standard O W	Warden, F. & Co	520
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. Pohl	50
W. P. Logan & Co.	Central Bef. Co	180
Total		1,052

Exporting Live Cattle.

Boston papers are jubilant over the fortunate issue of the first experiment in shipping live cattle from the United States to England. The venture was made in consequence of the high price of meat in England, and the result has been very satisfactory. The cattle (150 head) arrived out in excellent condition and realized high prices. They were pronounced fully equal in quality to the best Scotch cattle, and that is sufficient praise. This shipment involved risks of loss, because the new English law to prevent the importation of the foot-and-mouth disease, or other maladies to which cattle are liable, is now enforced with an unsparing hand. Had a single one of the American herd shown signs of sickness within twelve hours from the time of landing, all the cattle would have been destroyed. So long as this is the regulation we can not reckon with confidence on the continued success of this new and interesting feature of our export trade. The compulsory slaughter of a cargo of American cattle in England would put a sudden extinguisher on this novel line of business. The appearance of the cattle in Liverpool and London by the encouragement which they afforded of a possible relief from the high price of meat, has stimulated the popular agitation for the repeal of the oppressive rule. The absurdity and inefficacy of the system now in operation are shown up in new lights by the London journals, while indiscriminate destruction is dealt out to all cargoes of foreign cattle in which a solitary instance of disease is found, all cattle from Ireland, unless actually down with some disease, are sent without further espionage to the open market. The rassling of these cattle on board ship, even for a short voyage, is calculated to cause the spread of any distemper which may appear among them, and considering that Ireland is a favorite home of the foot-and-mouth disease, we should think that the rule, in common reason, ought to apply against Irish cattle, if any. Investigations prove that this serious malady has been brought into prominence lately from Ireland. If any cattle should be exterminated, those of Ireland deserve that fate. But if Irish cattle, not sick in fact, are not debarred from market, then we can see no good reason why the prohibition should not be relaxed in favor of cattle coming from a country where there is no foot-and-mouth disease. Englishmen, even more than Americans, are interested in abolishing these senseless discriminations. What is wanted is the destruction of the sick cattle and a longer quarantine and observation of the well ones, and Englishmen are asking their government to adopt this plan. If England will put the United States on the same footing as Ireland in this market, or modify her law in any way so as to abolish the risk to which American exporters of cattle are now subjected, this new branch of exports will be worth following up.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 10, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 Chicago spring $1,20; No 2 do $1,15¼a1,15¾ spot; $1,14¾ seller September; $1,14¾ seller October; No 3 $1,05a1,06; rejected 95¾a96c. Corn quiet and steady; No 2 58½c seller September; 59½c seller October; 55½c seller November. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 35¾a35½c spot; 35½c seller September; 33¾c seller October; rejected 31½c. Barley dull; $1,12 spot; $1,11¾ seller September; $1,05¾ seller October. Rye dull, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $21,25 spot; $21,35a21,60 seller September; $20,87½ seller October. Lard firm; $12,80a12,85 spot; $12,85a12,87½ seller October. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8a8¼c; short rib 12c; short clear 12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

On call Board wheat was active, firmer and higher at $1,14¾a1,13 September; $1,12¾a1,12¾ October. Corn firm and higher at 60c October; nominally 60c cash. Oats active and firm; ½c higher. Pork firmer 10c higher; $20,70 cash and September; $21 October. Lard firm and 2½c higher.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Flour steady in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 barrels, superfine western and State $4,40a4,75; common to good $5,70a5,95; good to choice $6,00a6,35; extra Ohio $5,65a7,20; St. Louis $5,90a8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,60a5,75. Corn meal more active; western $3,85a4,05. Wheat firm; receipts 88,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring $1,25a1,28; No 2 Northwest $1,28; No 2 Milwaukee $1,30a1,30¾; amber $1,31a1,44. Rye quiet and firm at 90c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn firmer and in moderate demand; receipts 73,000 bushels; western mixed steam 71¼a71¾c; do sail 74a74½c. Oats in moderate request, but unchanged; receipts 35,000 bushels. Hay firm; shipping 75c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar firm, fair to good refining 7¾a8¼c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice unchanged. Petroleum lower; crude 5½c; refined 11 13-16a11¾c. Rosin steady at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine steady at 31¾c. Eggs firm; western 19½a20c. Pork dull; mess at $21a21,10. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Middles dull; long clear city 12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13¾a13 9-16c; October 13¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky lower; $1,20a1,21.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 western amber $1,40a1,41; mixed do $1,38; No 2 western red $1,37a1,38. Corn dull and lower; western mixed 70¾a71c. Oats dull but steady; western white 48a50c; western mixed 42a45c. Rye dull and nominal at 75a80c. Hay steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania timothy $25a25. Provisions firm. Pork $22,25a22,50. Bulk meats active; shoulders 8¾a9c; clear rib sides 12¾a12¾c, loose packed 9¾a12¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 10a10¼c; sugar cured clear rib 15¾c. Hams 15a15½c. Lard quiet and steady; refined 14¾a14¾c. Butter scarce and firm; western extras 25a27c; frats 23a24c. Petroleum steady; crude 5¾a5¾c; refined 11¾a12c. Coffee dull and nominally ½c lower; Rio cargoes 17¾a20¼c; jobbing 18a21½c. Whisky dull at $1,21½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Petroleum inactive; refined 13¾c; crude 9½c. Clover seed nominal at $13,50a14 for choice western. Flour in good demand; extra $5,25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6,25a7,25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $6,12½a7; high grades $7,75a8,50. Wheat quiet; old red $1,45a1,46; new $1,35; amber $1,48a1,49; new white $1,50. Corn dull; old $1,60. Rye 90a95c. Corn: yellow 73a74c; mixed 72a72c. Oats slow at 40a50c; white 39a40c mixed. Whisky steady at $1,22. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30a32c; Chester 28a30c; western extras 24a26c; frats 22a24c; rolls extras 24a23c; frats 20a22c. Cheese dull; western fine 10a10¼c. Eggs steady; western 21a22c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10.—Sugar quiet; jobbing common 8¾c; good common 9c; fair to fully fair 9¼a10c; prime to choice 10a10¼c. Molasses nothing doing; prices nomial. Flour dull; double $5,37½a5,75; treble $6,00a7,00; choice and family $7,25a7,75. Cornmeal quiet and held $4,40. Corn easier; 55a59c. Oats firm; prime to choice 48a55c. Bran dull; $1,12½. Hay is in moderate demand; ordinary $22,50; prime $24a25; choice $26. Pork weaker; $22,50. Dry salt shoulders dull; sides nominal; quiet; 10¾a14¼a14¾c. Hams: sugar cured quiet and firm; choice held at 15c. Lard: jobbing tierce refined 14¼c; kegs 15c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 19¼a21c. Whisky lower; nominal $1,22a1,23.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 10.—Tallow 48¾s.

ANTWERP, September 10.—Refined Petroleum 27f.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 7d; Orleans 7¼d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour: extra State and western 26¾s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 9a9s 10d. Corn: mixed 30¼s. Pork: western 82½s; eastern 90s. Beef 60¼s. Lard 58s. Bacon: c. c. 55s. Cheese: fine 50¾s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 9¼d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 10. — Cotton quiet; 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; for old red $1,40a1,41. Corn firm; 67¼a71c. Oats dull; 35a36c. Rye firm; 78a79c. Barley active; $1,00a1,40. Pork firm; $21,50. Lard dull; steam $12,80a12,85; kettle 13¾a13¾c. Bulk meats firm; 9¾a13 1-10a12½c. Whisky firm and in fair demand; small sales at $1,16. Butter, eggs and cheese steady and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 10.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No 2 white Wabash $1,38; No 1 white Michigan $1,29; extra $1,30; amber cash and seller September $1,27; seller October $1,30. Corn active; high mixed 64¾c; seller October 66c; seller the year 60c; no grade 60c. Oats active; No 2 40c; seller September 39½c; rejected 34c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 10.—Cotton active; 14c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1,22a1,39. Corn firm; 70½a71½c. Oats firm; 40a50c. Rye quiet; 85c. Pork nominal. Bulk meats: 9¾a12½a12¾c. Bacon: 9¾a13¾a13¾c. Sugar cured hams: 13¾a14¾c. Lard dull and nominal; 14a14¾c. Whisky $1,16.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 10.—Cotton dull at 11 7-8a12¼c. Flour steady at $4,25a6,50. Wheat firm at $1,00a1,30. Corn firm at 55c. Oats firm at 45a50c. Lard dull at 13c. Bulk meats firm at 9¾c; 13a13¾c. Bacon firm at 10½c; 14a14½c. 2 c. hams 14½c, all packed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,23.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,20¾; No 2 $1,14¾. Corn active; No 2 mixed 55c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 35c. Barley buoyant; No 2 spring seller September $1,12½@ 1,13; seller October $1,07@1,08. Rye firmer; No 1 77½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—Cotton nominally lower, nothing doing. Flour firm at $4,75a5,00. Wheat active; $1,53¾. Corn firm; 55c. Oats steady; 35c. Rye dull; 71¾c. Barley quiet; $1,05. Pork $21,50, delivered. Lard dull 12¾a8c. Bacon, shide off, 9 3-4a13 1-2. Whisky firm; $1,19.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 10. — Wheat steady and firm; No 1 red new $1,35. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats scarce and firmer. Receipts of wheat 2,700 bushels; corn 1,050 bushels; oats 650 bushels. Petroleum unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—Cotton irregular at 13¼a13¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet at 78c. Oats steady at 42a45c. Lard steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet at 9¾, 10, 13¾a13¾.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 10. — Flour $6,50a8. Wheat: red, new, 75a81,10; old $1,35. Corn: ear and shelled 60c. Oats 35a40c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 10.—Flour quiet at $6,35a6,75. Wheat active; No 1 white Michigan $1,20¾. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 2 42c; No 1 mixed 39c. Corn steady; No 2 66c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 10.—Wheat steady; old No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40; old extra white Michigan $1,38. Corn firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1,42. Corn lower.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 10.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 73a82c. Oats slow, 43a55c new white.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Beeves: arrivals 1,480 head, making 8,300 head in four days, against 4,480 head same time last week; market weak; closed heavy at a decline in all grades below the strictly prime; good to prime steers 12a13c; medium to fair 10¾a11¾c; inferior to common natives 9¼a10¼c; common to fair Texas and Cherokee cattle 7¾a8¼c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,740 head, making 15,180 head in four days, against 16,670 head same time last week; sales slow; unchanged prices at 4 1-2a4 1-2c for sheep and 6a8c for lambs; most of lambs 7a7 1-2c; bulk of sheep 5 1-2a 6c. Swine: receipts 2,280 head, making 9,330 head in four days, against 8,780 head same time last week; sales dull and lower at 5c.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Cattle: receipts 1,800 head; good grades scarce and firm; 15a20c higher; common to extra shipping steers $4,25a6,75; common to prime stockers $3a4, through Texas $2,50a3,75. Calves active; $2,50a5,50; closed firm; all sold. Hogs: receipts 5,800 head; market quiet and prices firm; 5a10c higher; light $7,50a7,70; poor to good packing $7,30a7,75. Sheep: receipts 500 head; scalawags $6a7; market closed firm; shipments 8,600 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; market active; demand exceeds supply at $3,75a5,25.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—Hogs, shade lower, shippers $7,20a7,40 bacon $7,45a 7,75. Cattle dull but unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—Hogs firm; range from $7,00a8,05.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Wool is in improved demand and steady. Combing and medium is in best demand. Fine grades are quiet. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 45a46c, X 45a 47c, medium 50a51c, coarse 49a45c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western Ohio delaine 43a45c, medium 42a51c, coarse 40a43c, combing washed 58a62c, do unwashed 34a36c, tub washed 45a55c, extra and merino pulled 35a 40c, No 1 super pulled 39a40c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Business was moderate with manufactures' agents, quiet with importers, and fairly active with jobbers. Bleached shirtings were weak and unchanged. Cotton flannels and Kentucky jeans, J. M. Hemphill; 2 do lumber, Hamilton, L., A. & Co; 25 bales cotton, E. Hyde & Son; 150 hides, Kieffer, S. & Co; 1 car lumber, C. C. Boyle; 10 bbls, 60 sacks flour, 45 do feed, 1 car oats, Adams & K; 2 cases lima, Holmes & Co; 2 do f seed, Thompson & L; 1 do malt, Lion Brewery; 1 do door sash, Geo. Weber; 1 do flour, R. Knox & Son; 2 do f seed, M. B. Sugdam; 138 bbls tallow, F. Woefle; 4 bdls s pelts, F. Emerick; 35 sks oats, V. Steer; 100 do flour, Nangley & R; 2 cars barley, M. Weil & Co; 1 do lumber, W. Chisholm; 1 do flour feed, C. C. Wilson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.—48 cars coal, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company; 25 do coal, Armstrong, Davidson & Co; 26 do, Sable C. Co; 8 do stone, Lucy Furnace; 4 do, Shoenberger & B; 10 do, Isabella Furnace; 9 do, J. H. Walters; 1 do, J. McGraw, 6 do clay, Harbison & W; 2 do lumber, Jas. Bowen; 1 do, A. Reineman; 1 do, Jacob Wilson; 1 do path, G. McKee; 1 do shingles, Bryar & H; 1 do hay, Scott & G; 1 do, J. A. Duff; 1 do cinders, Edgar Thompson Steel Works; 1 do g ware, Rochester D. Works; 1 do, Pittsburgh Locomotive Works; 1 do, G. Graff & Co; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do ice, Chaut. Lake Ice Co; 2 do acid, Pgh. Acid Works, 2 do benzine, Com. Gas Co; 1 do oil, H. C. Vantine; 1 do brick, Carnegie Bros. & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR—2 cars wheat, 1 car oats, W. G. Miller; 1 do, Leyda & E; 1 do, 1 do t seed, McHenry & H; 2 do wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do oats, P. Duff & Son.

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HOME NEWS.

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The serving members of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry will hold a reunion at Turner Hall on the evening of September 17, at which an address will be delivered. Subsequently there will be a banquet at the St. Charles Hotel.

Fred'k Altvater—Not the Man.

Mr. Fred'k Altvater, stone contractor at No. 13 Third street, Allegheny, is annoyed by reports of legal proceedings and judgments against him, which reports are without a word of truth in them. No suits against him can be found upon the records. There is another Fred'k Altvater residing in Allegheny, who may be the person referred to.

Pittsburgh Female College.

One of the great institutions of Pittsburgh, which has a national fame, is the Pittsburgh Female College. The Fall term of the College is opening with a large attendance, and with fine prospects of an unusually prosperous term. Those who intend entering should make immediate application to Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, in order that they may be in in time for the organization of the classes, which will take place the coming week.

THOSE PERFUME MANUFACTORIES.

Removal of the Allegheny Stock Yards —A Live Legal Fight Ahead.

An ordinance was passed in Allegheny Councils regarding the removal of the stock yards in that city from their present location and allowing until October 1st, 1875 for their removal. As yet nothing whatever has been done by the owners of the stock yards looking towards complying with the ordinance and as less than three weeks remain before the ordinance goes into effect they will not have time enough to comply with it. The parties residing in the neighborhood of the yards have engaged attorneys, and immediately after October 1st will enter legal proceedings against the owners to compell them to comply with the ordinance.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A Presentation at Lodge No. 258 Last Night.

A very pleasant affair took place at Lodge No. 258 of the Knights of Pythias, on Penn avenue, last night, on which occasion Mr. H. J. Baker, Jr., has recently been elected District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the order, was presented with a handsome regalia, indicative of the office which he now fills. A large attendance of the membership greeted Mr. Fullerton, who knew nothing of the programme which had been arranged for the evening. After the usual preliminary exercises S. P. Fulton, Esq., took the floor and in a very felicitous manner made the presentation speech, to which Mr. O. M. Shane responded. This testimonial to Mr. Fullerton, of which he is eminently deserving, shows the high esteem in which he is held by his fellowmembers all of whom unite in saying that the compliment was worthily bestowed.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.

A Woman in the Lock up with Delirium Tremens.

On Wednesday night a woman named Mary Davis was picked up in the lower part of Allegheny, while intoxicated and being abused by some men. On arriving at the lock-up she was locked by the mainaa-potu, and Dr. Thorn was summoned to attend her. She was so very sick that she was not able to be moved until Thursday evening, when Mayor Phillips discharged her and told her to go home and behave herself, which she promised to do. Yesterday afternoon she was again picked in an intoxicated condition on Rebecca street by Officer Elmer. He had hardly locked her up until she began having a fine time with a-potu again. Dr. Thorn was again summoned, but she was so wild that two officers were detailed to watch her during the night.

THE BOAT RACE TO-DAY.

A Fine Contest Expected—Pool Selling Last Night—Latest Betting.

The scull race between Eph. Morris and Henry Coulter for $500 a side and the championship of America, takes place this afternoon on the Allegheny river, near Hulton station. Pools were selling last night at Sproul's, on Fifth avenue, at the Rush House and at Kaye's, on Penn avenue, but the selling was not very brisk nor were odds to any extent offered on either man. The chances are considered to even, the men are too equally matched, to admit of the offering of odds. Many persons desire to witness the race can take the excursion trains this afternoon on the Allegheny Valley or West Penn railroads, the time of which is announced in another column. If the elements are propitious a very fine contest may be looked for, and one well worth seeing.

THE CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS.

Public Feeling a Little Warm on the Subject.

The opening of the public schools on Monday last has developed the fact that the changes made last May by the Board of Education in some of the text books, though then thought unimportant, is greater than was supposed. The citizens of the Seventeenth ward propose holding an indignation meeting in regard to the matter. The Committee on Grades and Text Books submitted its report to the Board in May last it recommended the substitution of Osgood's American Readers for Sargent's Progressive and Wilson's Readers. The recommendation was adopted, but it certainly was not generally understood at the time that the substitution proposed nine school books. These, together with the introduction of Scott's History in place of Lossing's, and the addition of Swinton's Language Lessons and Ginn's Music Reader, make twelve changes in all. Members of the Board claim that the dropping of Osgood's Progressive and the adoption of his American series is not a change within the meaning of the law. In this we think parents will have to buy new books for their children anyhow.

It is also stated that text book publishers have directed their agents to go around ten per cent. ninety days after the introduction of their respective series of books.

RE-OPENING.

The Spirit of Improvement at the Third U. P. Church.

For some time past carpenters, painters and upholsters have had possession of the auditorium of the Third U. P. church, this city. They have now completed their work, and to-morrow the church will be re-opened for divine service. Their work has been well done, and has so transformed the auditorium that its oldest inhabitant would hardly know it. The ceiling and walls have been frescoed in light colors, and the handsomest style of that art, the seats have been overhauled, ornamented with walnut railings and painted and varnished. Two handsome windows have been placed at either side of the pulpit, and a walnut railing has been erected entirely around the pulpit stand. The stand for the minister has been upholstered. The rear of the pulpit has been finished in walnut, and a stairway has been made from the pastor's study to the pulpit stand. All the seats have been newly upholstered, and a tasteful new carpet covers the floor. The old lecture room, too, has been divided into a Sunday school, Bible class and infant school room, with glass windows in the partition, so that the whole can be thrown into one room for the opening and closing exercises. The floors of all these rooms will be carpeted and the church inside and outside renovated and handsomely painted.

The congregation will enter this rejuvenated house of worship to-morrow, and the occasion will be observed with special services, of which a note is made elsewhere. We congratulate Rev. Mr. Frazier and his parishoners on this evidence of prosperity in the old Third.

THAT LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

The Matter Brought to the Attention of the Courts—Preliminary Injunction Granted Restraining Col Kilgore From Paying Over the Amount Claimed.

Mention was made in a recent issue of this paper of the fact that State Treasurer Mackey had made a demand upon County Treasurer Kilgore, for the payment into the State Treasury of the entire proceeds of the liquor license fund collected in Allegheny county. Accompanying the demand was the information that if the money was not forthcoming a penalty of fifty per cent. would be added, for which Colonel Kilgore might consider himself individually liable. According to to the old law, it had been the custom to turn over to the State one-seventh one-fourth of the fund in question, and this demand involved a loss to the county of about $60,000, which the Commissioners had not anticipated.

Yesterday morning a bill in equity was filed on behalf of the county in the Common Pleas No. 2, Judge Ewing on the bench, asking that an injunction be granted on the County Treasurer, restraining him from paying over more than one-fourth of the fees, as had been his former custom, and enjoining the State Treasurer from the collection of the same. After calling the attention of the Court to a number of acts passed by the Legislature, it was claimed, on behalf of the county, that the law repealing the local option law did not repeal that provision of the act of 1872, which permitted Allegheny county to retain three-fourths of the fees. Mr. Geyer appeared in support of the bill, and Col. Kilgore was represented by Major Gl. Brown, who stated that he had at first given his opinion that the State was entitled to the full amount of the fees, but that on a further investigation he had concluded that the section of the act of 1872, had not been repealed, and hence the State was not entitled to any more than one-fourth of the fees, as heretofore.

The bill was accompanied by affidavits of County Controller Warner and Commissioners Beckert and Murray.

The Court granted a preliminary injunction as prayed for, and fixed Thursday morning next for a hearing in the case, the State Treasurer to be served with notice in the meantime.

New Goods.

A complete stock of Hats and Caps of all grades for fall wear, at the lowest prices,
McCORD & CO.,
131 Wood street.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notices of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE Presbytery of Allegheny meets on Tuesday next.

ALL the churches have now resumed services on Sunday evening.

THE camp meeting season has closed. There were an unusual number of meetings this year.

REV. A. H. ELDER, pastor of the U. P. Church, McKeesport, has tendered his resignation.

REV. DR. R. T. MILLER, of Liberty Street M. E. Church, will preach at Little Washington to-morrow.

REV. E. W. MCELREE was installed pastor of the U. P. Church at Irwin, Westmoreland Presbytery, on Tuesday last.

THE noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms will be led to-day by Mr. W. K. Jennings. Subject, "The Good Shepherd."

REV. MISS CHAPIN'S subject for to-morrow morning, at the Universalist church, will be "Daily Bread." No evening service.

REV. A. D. CLARK, D. D., of the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, is off on a visit to Ohio, and his church will be closed to-morrow.

BISHOP SIMPSON is expected home from Europe in time to preside at the Erie M. E. Conference, which meets at Youngstown, Ohio, October 6.

REV. ANDREW GORDON is spending a few days in this vicinity previous to his departure for India. He preached in the city on Sabbath last.

REV. WILLIAM MARSHALL will preach in the Third Methodist church, corner of Fifth avenue and Marion street, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

BISHOP KERFOOT, of Pittsburgh, will preach and administer Holy Communion in the Episcopal Church of Georgetown, Beaver county, to-morrow.

REV. DR. JOSEPH HORNER will preach at the Liberty Street M. E. Church to-morrow morning. Rev. W. H. Kincaid will conduct the evening service.

THE pulpit of the Thirty-third street M. E. church will be occupied by the Rev. A. E. Lutz to-morrow evening, services commencing at half past-seven o'clock.

THE Rev John Rutherford, Presbyterian minister, late from Ireland, will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the 12th U. P. Church, Ormond's Hall, Birmingham.

THE London *Methodist*, referring to Bishop Simpson's unexpected visit to the British Conference, at Sheffield, says he is considered one of the best living preachers.

REV. W. E. SHAW has accepted a call from the U. P. church at Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Shaw has put reccently been licensed, is quite a young man, and is well known hereabouts.

REV. Alexander Clark of the *Methodist Recorder* will be absent from the city much of the time for the next month or six weeks making official visits among the Fall conferences.

REV. ALEXANDER YOUNG, D. D., has received a call from the U. P. church at Logan's Ferry for one-half time, but as yet the Doctor has not signified whether he will accept or reject.

MARRIED, September 1, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents in Donegal, Pa., by Dr. W. B. Watkins, Rev. W. H. Ridge, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and Miss Mary E. Millhoff.

REV. J. W. WITHERSPOON, pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, has returned from his visit to East Tennessee, and will conduct the services in his church to-morrow at the usual hours.

BISHOP RYAN, of the diocese of Buffalo, who is to preach the dedicatory sermon of the Catholic Church, at McKeesport, to-morrow, is a native of Ireland, is a scholar and is said to be the youngest Bishop in the United States.

A PETITION for a new U. P. organization, at Parnassus, was presented to the last meeting of Westmoreland Presbytery, but the matter was laid over until the next meeting, which takes place at McKeesport on the 19th of October.

SPECIAL meetings have been held during this week in the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, and in the Wylie avenue and North avenue M. E. Church, Rev. E. B. Snyder. The meetings have resulted in accessions to both churches.

THE Rev. G. D. Kinnear, a veteran of the Pittsburgh Conference, who was stricken with paralysis at the Hulton Rock camp meeting, died this week at his home in Columbiana. He never recovered from the shock. He died in the harness.

REV. MR. KENNEDY, of the U. P. Church, Sewickley, exchanges pulpits with First U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow. The pastor of this congregation, Rev. W. J. Robinson, is still at Clifton, New York, and his health does not appear to be improving much.

REV. E. B. SNYDER, of North avenue M. E. Church, will preach in the Fifth U. P. Church, this city, to-morrow at 3 P. M. The pastor of this church, Rev. J. M. Johnston, has been sick for several weeks and is not likely to be able to resume his ministerial duties for some time to come.

REV. DR. PEARSON'S pulpit, Fourth avenue Baptist Church, will be supplied by Rev. E. F. Miller of New York city tomorrow morning. In the evening Dr. Pearson preaches at the Third United Presbyterian Church, (Mr. Frazier's), and his congregation will unite in worship there.

THE corner stone of the new M. E. Church, in Indiana borough, will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Tuesday next, by the grand lodge of Masons. The address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Bryan, Pittsburgh, Rev. Deacon, of Johnstown, and Rev. J. F. Core, of Greensburg, will be present on this occasion.

REV. W. E. SHAW, of Bellevue, pastor elect of the United Presbyterian Church, of Keokuk, Iowa, will preach to the Lawrenceville U. P. Mission in the hall of the Washington public school on Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward, on Sabbath, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE Synods of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wheeling and Ohio, are to hold a Convention in Pittsburgh the second week in December, for the purpose of celebrating the Centennial of the planting of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania, and of hearing a series of historical discourses pertaining to this subject.

THE new Bellevue M. E. Church, of which Rev. T. S. Mitchell is pastor, will be dedicated to-morrow morning. Services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College; the afternoon by Rev. B. F. Brooke, of Christ M. E. Church, and the evening by Rev. C. W. Smith, of Canton, Ohio.

THE Central R. P. congregation of Allegheny will on to-morrow again occupy their audience room. For the past few weeks the services have been conducted in the first story. During that time the walls and ceilings were frescoed and the house thoroughly renovated. At present it presents a very neat and handsome appearance.

THE New York *Advocate* of this week among its personals has the following: "Rev. W. H. Kincaid, of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, has been spending a few days with his family at Sea Cliff, and on Sunday preached an excellent sermon in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Mr. K. is Secretary of the National Local Preachers' Association."

THE artizans have been at work on the Third U. P. church, Rev. S. R. Frazier's, Chesnut street, and to-morrow it will be re-opened. The audience room has been beautified, and is now one of the handsomest in the city. The services to-morrow will be of a special character. Rev. W. G. Morehead, of Allegheny City, will preach in the morning, and Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, in the evening.

THE increase in the German Reformed church in the number of ministers, churches, members and Sunday school scholars during the past six years has been as follows: In 1869, ministers, 526; churches, 1,170; members, 171,979; Sunday school scholars, 49,000. In 1875, ministers, 635; churches, 1,342; members, 145,000; Sunday school scholars, 74,602. The ratio is: ministers, 23 per cent.; churches, 15 per cent.; members, 23 per cent.; and Sunday school scholars, 52 per cent.

TO-MORROW morning the new St. Peter's Catholic church at McKeesport, will be dedicated by Bishop Domenec, who will also preach. The ceremonies will be conducted by Bishop Domenec, who will celebrate Pontificial High Mass. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, and in the afternoon Bishop Domenec will administer the ordinance of Confirmation. The musical service of both morning and evening will be rendered by a double quartette from St. Bridget's, under the direction of Miss Lizzie Kirk.

THE fourth of a series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held to-morrow evening in the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, beginning at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. Morris and Lincoln will conduct the exercises. Mr. Lincoln will preside at the organ and, assisted by Mrs. Lincoln, will sing the "Galilee Song," also "Man the Life Boat," "Stay with Me," "Yield not to Temptation," and "The Ninety and Nine." No political discussions are indulged in or allowed at these meetings, their object being solely for the reformation of the intemperate and the rescue of the young men from an intemperate life.

THE annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Altoona on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue over the 26th. The Altoona Association will make full arrangements for entertainment. Excursion order tickets over the P. R. R. and branches, Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central, by sending names of delegates to Thos. Marshall, Young Men's Christian Association, Philadelphia. Delegates will be entertained free. Boards of the State apply to R. A. Orr, Penn and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh; also over Pittsburgh and Erie and Allegheny Valley, if application is made before the 15th.

EARNEST efforts are now in progress toward the endowment of the U. P. Theological Seminary in Allegheny. The Committee having the matter in charge says: "No Seminary of the church has been more needful, and no Seminary as it may appear, no other has been so much neglected. It has been doing its work for half a century so nearly without cost to the church as to have come to be regarded, or appear to be regarded, as able to live and do by some vitality within itself. While thus acting it has sent forth nearly six hundred of the ministers of the church, and counts among its Alumni about one-half of our living ministry. It has its representatives in every work of the church and in every field, at home and abroad."

THE quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sunday School Convention will be held at Rochester, Pa., on the 16th instant. Among the exercises will be the following: Discussion of the subject, "Elements of Success in Teaching," to be opened by Jas. S. Young, Esq.; "Mission Work of the Sunday School," by Miss P. [illegible] Dunn. Discussion on "How to Teach a Bible Lesson," opened by Rev. J. D. Herr. "The Whole Church in the Sunday School," opened by Rev. B. F. Woodburn. Essay by Mrs. T. J. Knapp, "Woman's Work in the Sunday School." "True Aim of the Sunday School," by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D. The above, with the devotional exercises, will occupy the morning and afternoon sessions. In the evening, object-teaching; building the Arch of Scripture Truth by scholars of the school, interspersed with singing and short addresses by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, Rev. J. E. Craig, Rev. J. K. Cramer, Rev. J. W. Piannett and Rev. J. S. Hutson.

THE joint Convocation of the Deaneries of Johnstown and Kittanning assembled in St. Stephen's Church, Brady's Bend, on Monday, August 23d. The Bishop of the Diocese and eight of the clergy were present, two of the latter being visitors. Divine service was held in the evening, the Rev. Mr. Bolland preaching, and at 10:30 A. M., on Tuesday, the church was consecrated. Business meetings were held at 9 A. M., when the usual reports were made of missionary work, and at 2:30 P. M., when the clergy present discussed the question proposed by the Bishop, "How to procure men for the missionary work, and how best to insure them a competent support." The Rev. Dr. Spalding proposed that the subscription lists in mission stations be made payable to the Bishop, or the Board of Missions, so that the missionary might be relieved from care about it, and thus the pressure of the Diocese, in the person of the Bishop, or the Missionary Board, might be brought to bear on delinquent stations. The question, "How best to procure the men," was not so easily settled, the Bishop stating that he found it difficult to obtain the right kind of men, even when everything else was ready. After some further discussion, closing exercises, the Convocation adjourned to meet at the call of the Bishop or Dean.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Seth Watkins, bankrupt, Tioga. The assignees report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, was confirmed.

Godfrey Gordan, bankrupt, Green county. The restraining order heretofore granted against the Farmers' and Drover National Bank of Waynesburg, was discharged and the injunction refused.

Henry A. Freywogel, bankrupt, city. On petition filed, a restraining order was granted against the City National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Felix Rock, bankrupt, Cambria, received his final discharge.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge White.*)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in two cases of Thomas Conroy, charged with receiving stolen goods, on oath of James Barr and Felix J. Machalowsky, on payment of the costs by the defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jos. E. Hill, indicted for forgery on oath of the E. Ott, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of the costs by the defendant.

Patrick Moore was acquitted of two charges of larceny, preferred by Michael C. Dwyer and Michael Tonhey.

William McElroy plead guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph Greiner, and was sentenced to the workhouse for four months.

William Tilliken was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee preferred by Peter W. Birket.

Charles Collins plead guilty to a charge of larceny on oath of Wm. Taylor.

In the case of W. P. Harriott, indicted for larceny, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Samuel Hardy was the prosecutor.

In the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Hatch, who made an appeal from the appeal from the summary conviction of Mayor McCarthy, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Mayor and the appeal was granted on condition that the defendant enter bail in the sum of $500 to prosecute the appeal with effect, and if not successful, to pay the fine and all costs that might accrue and abide by the further order of the Court.

Frank Davis plead guilty a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year. The prosecutor was W. A. Mackey.

John McGowan plead guilty a similar charge preferred by John W. Merriman.

Obadiah Wilks was convicted of a like charge on oath of Samuel Rendman.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Cavenaugh, and Patrick Kelley, indicted for larceny, on oath of George Steinbauer, the former was acquitted, and the latter convicted and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury against James Johnston, who was charged with the murder of Mary Hogan at Lawrenceville a few weeks ago.

Surety of the peace and desertion cases will be taken up to-day.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

An action to trespass was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by Charles Kauffelt et ux. vs. the Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger Railroad Company, to recover $3,000 damages for running over a child of the plaintiff, on Washington street, South Side, on the 19th day of August, 1875, inflicting injuries which caused the death of said child. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in October.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED SLANDER.

Suit was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by R. A. Cameron vs. Orville Hukell et ux., to recover $10,000 damages for alleged slander. A summons was issued.

COURT BREVITIES.

A *capias* was issued out of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, for the arrest of David Anderson, against whom suit was brought for the recovery of $2,000 damages, by Joseph Spindler, far alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

THE BALL AND BAT.

The Game Yesterday at Braddocks—Another Victory for the Mercer Boys.

The game at Braddock's Fields yesterday afternoon, between the Braddock and Downer clubs, was quite interesting. The large score is owing to the fact that the batting on both sides was unusually heavy, quite a number of home runs being made and many balls knocked beyond the reach of the outfielders. A strong wind was blowing during the whole game, which occupied two hours and a quarter, and some of the balls hit to right field were carried by it into center field. The Downer boys took fourteen fly balls and the Braddocks nine. The score is as follows:

Downer.	*O.*	*B.*	*Braddock.*	*O.*	*B.*
McSherry, 1 b..	3	2	Lewis, l. f.....	4	2
Calhoun, c. f....	5	1	Lamont, s. s....	4	3
McCollom, l. f...	3	2	McKelvy, p.....	3	2
Clark, r. f.....	3	1	Brown, c.	3	2
Graham, 2 b.....	3	2	Wilson, 2 b.....	4	1
Phillips, c.....	3	2	McWilliams, 1 b.	4	0
Hall, s. s.....	2	2	Lindsay, 3 b....	4	2
Hart, 3 b.....	3	1	Black, c. f.....	2	3
Blackmore, p....	4	2	Phillips, r. f....	3	3
Total.....	27	15	Total.....	27	20

Patrick Ulan umpired, W. W. C. Clark scored for the Downers and G. W. Close for the Braddocks.

The Downers will play the Iron City some day next week, probably on Tuesday.

In the game at Union Park yesterday afternoon the Unions, of Mercer, defeated the Sewickley club by a score of 15 to 7.

Picked nines from Hutchinson's and Knap's battery will play next Thursday at Union Park.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

Special Announcements.

The Rector desires to announce that he has secured the services of an accomplished French lady as resident teacher of French and Music at the Institute. Classes will be formed for the daily study of French and for reading and conversing in the French language.

Ladies not members of the school will have the privilege of joining these classes.

A series of Conversations on English Literature, illustrated by readings from the authors discussed, will be given at the Institute during the Fall and Winter.

Ladies desiring to attend these Conversations can learn all the particulars by applying at the Institute.

A Fresh Stock of Selected Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—Prices Reduced to Meet Specie Resumption.

Some, there are, who imagine that any brain has capacity for the trade of a Merchant Tailor, that any one is equal to the task of making suitable and stylish selections, and that little tact or skill is required in getting up a neat and graceful suit. These are mistaken ideas, for one with the ability for a good Merchant Tailor is a *rara avis*. But our people should know that Mr. James Bleakley of No. 60 Smithfield street is the "right man the right place as a Merchant Tailor," and Mr. Barnard that of *tidier*. The price of admission is only twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. To-night the play of "Darnid Chester" will have its first production in this city.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The same performances which held the boards during the earlier part of the week, and chief of which is the sensational play of "Marked for Life," with Mr. Bryan and Mr. France in the leading characters, will interest the audiences at the entertainments this afternoon and evening. On Monday evening Rena will appear in "Cush."

Smith's Varieties.

Mr. Aims offers attractions which are sustaining the reputation of his theater. They comprise some of the best in the variety profession. The two usual performances will be given to-day, afternoon and evening.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Rhein, at New York; steamer Baunschroelg, at Baltimore.

Dunlap's Fifth avenue

Silk Hats just received at Fleming & Ogleve's, 139 Wood street.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted

Dunlap's Fifth avenue

Silk Hats just received at Fleming & Ogleve's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap's Fifth avenue

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THE FIRST [illegible]

Colored Voters in Council—Unanimous Endorsement of the Republican Ticket—Speeches by Messrs. Neale, Phillips, Carson and Others—Organizing for Work.

Last night the first rally of colored voters for this campaign was held at Davis' Hall, on Water street, Allegheny. There was a good attendance, and the feeling was one of earnestness. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: President, B. F. Pulpress; Vice President, Philips Peterson; Secretary, R. C. Smith.

After a few remarks from the Chair, a committee, with Prof. S. A. Neale, as chairman, was appointed to prepare resolutions. After a brief absence the committee returned and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS: The cause of justice and of right, has triumphed under the championship of the Republican party, which is still grappling with the giant wrongs of the times with a strength that God alone can impart, thus giving evidence that the events which have marked its glorious history for fifteen years past will be followed by greater achievements, and that "each to-morrow will find it farther than to-day" in its upward and onward march to more well-earned victories,

AND, WHEREAS, Regarding, as we do, this great party as the only one that has given the people substantial reforms and given due care about it, and the introduction and establishment of wholesome laws for the suppression of all forms of vice, thereby rendering absolutely unnecessary the forcing of the Temperance issue into the present campaign, now, therefore, in mass meeting assembled, we, the colored voters of the North Side, unanimously resolve—

1. That our love for and devotion to the Republican party is as strong and fervent unchanged and immovable. Its cause is ours; its principles are ours. Wheresoever it may go, we will follow it. We fight under its banner, and whether defeated or victorious, we will still cling to it as the author of our political manhood.

2. That while we make no claim to a theoretical knowledge of financial matters, yet the common sense of the laboring men of Pennsylvania must adopt without a moment's hesitation the declaration made by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, as eminently wise and judicious. The issue of currency should be adapted to the wants of the people. No contraction when contraction would starve the poor man's wife and children. No unlimited inflation when it would so unsettle values as to place the necessaries of life out of the poor man's reach.

3. That the right to vote carries with it the duty of every white be adapted to not devote too much of our time to politics, yet we can trace many of the evils which now surround us, such as the scarcity of labor and the narrow circle of industries within which we are restricted, to our neglect of the duty of voting and assisting worthy men to obtain office, we delight in honest toil, and think we should have at least a portion of the work given out by our cities and county.

4. That we honor General John F. Hartranft no less for his splendid war record than for the unsurpassed ability he has shown as Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, and pledge him an oath of the Hon. Henry Rawle our undivided votes will be cast at the November election.

5. That we gratefully thank the leaders of the party for bringing forward to the suffrages of the people the noble men whose names grace the county ticket, and we here solemnly pledge ourselves to vote and work for the election of those candidates, whose past records gives evidence of the fact that equal and exact justice to all will mark their future career in office.

6. That, with a view to the complete enrollment and organization of our voters, emergency clubs be formed at once, with inexpensive equipments, and that they be got in readiness for a grand parade and open air mass meeting on or about the 24th of September.

Prof. Neale made a few remarks previous to the adoption of the resolution. He reviewed briefly the political situation, and showed that the true interest of the oppressed people, lay in standing by the party which stood by them. He explained and defended with eloquent words the principles of the Republican party, and urged every colored man who values his liberty and franchise to cast his ballot for that party which had given him both of these great boons.

President Pulpress, after the adoption of the resolutions also made an address. He urged the importance of standing by the party, and letting no side issue tempt the voter to throw away his ballot. He spoke particularly of the Prohibition movement, and said the only way in reform was by action, as the interests of the Democratic party. The duty of the colored man, who appreciated what the Republican party had done for him was to cast his vote for Hartranft and the straight Republican ticket. The speaker spoke at some length, and with a practical force that carried conviction with it.

After the addresses, the matter of organizing for work was discussed and committees on the organization of marching clubs were appointed, as follows:

First and Second wards—Wm. Carney, M. Dimmey, Samuel Roberts, J. Baltimore, James Johnson, J. B. Chambers.

Third and Fourth wards—Harrison Tyler, D. Semallwood.

Fifth and Sixth wards—Paul J. Caperton, W. G. Buie, George Wilcox, Joseph McGruder.

Ninth and Tenth wards and Bellevue—Murray S. Barker, John Wilson, Joseph Mahoney.

Mr. Carson and others made brief addresses after the appointment of these committees, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

When the Pittsburgh Opera House again opens its doors on Monday evening its patrons will discover that the interior, so far as tasty, modest yet handsome ornamentation is concerned, has been completely transformed. Artists were busily engaged during the summer months in adding all the decorations which the management conceived would add beauty and elegance to the house, and the result of their labors, which we would not attempt to detail here, is that an air of comfort and cheerfulness prevails which renders the theater doubly attractive. It always was a snug place, but during the coming winter it will be a good deal more so. One of the chief features of the ensuing season will be the profuse floral decorations in the hallways. On either side of the main entrance will be placed large vases with living flowers. The heaters in the first and second halls will also be flower-crowned, and in addition to these will be a stand at which bouquets can be purchased. Charley Garber has not forgotten his little sanctum and, for the benefit of himself and his patrons, he has enlarged its conveniences and placed in the rear of it a large mirror, before which elegantly crinolined femininity can put a final touch to their toilette previous to entering the auditorium. This improvement will undoubtedly receive the warmest approbation and appreciation of the ladies.

By invitation of Mr. Gotthold, two or three score of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the theatre last evening, ostensibly to see the alterations that have been made, but the musical concert to which they were treated by the orchestra, and the substantial supper which the shifting of a scene disclosed on the stage, and in the disposition of which all the guests acted their parts so well, displaying an ease and ability which exhibited their familiarity with the *role*, were pleasing and unexpected surprises. All the selections on the programme were delightfully rendered by the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Louis Zitterbart, and were evidently enjoyed. They were as follows:

Jubilee Overture	Bach
Waltz, Giroffe-Giroffa	Ed. Strauss
Eifin Polka, (for Piccolo)	Geo. Roe
Ro-ka-Mazourka, (Cornet).....M. Carl	
Oyerture, Comique	Keller Bella
Sérenade	Schubert
Ida Lancers	Weingarten
Serenade, (Flute and Oboe)	M. Carl
Potpourri	Schreiner

On Monday evening Edwin Adams commences a week's engagement, and will appear in "Clancarty."

Academy of Music.

The engagement of the Stevens-Carlotta combination ends to-night. At the matinee this afternoon "Fanchon," one of Pittsburgh's favorite plays, will be presented. Judging from what we have seen of the sprightly Carlotta, in the character of Fanchonnet Cariotta, she will give a good interpretation of the character of *Fanchon*. It is a *role* she seems particularly fitted for. Mr. Stevens will enact the part of *Landry Barbeau*, and Mr. Barnard that of *Didier*. The price of admission is only twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. To-night the play of "Darnid Chester" will have its first production in this city.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The same performances which held the boards during the earlier part of the week, and chief of which is the sensational play of "Marked for Life," with Mr. Bryan and Mr. France in the leading characters, will interest the audiences at the entertainments this afternoon and evening. On Monday evening Rena will appear in "Cush."

Smith's Varieties.

Mr. Aims offers attractions which are sustaining the reputation of his theater. They comprise some of the best in the variety profession. The two usual performances will be given to-day, afternoon and evening.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Rhein, at New York; steamer Baunschroelg, at Baltimore.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Henry Forsyth et ux. to Jennette E. McKee, May 1, 1875; certain lots in the First ward, Allegheny, on Ridge street. Price..... $13,500

Quit-claim from N. Hamilton et ux. to Charles C. Craft, July 16, 1875; two acres in Chartiers township. Price..... $100

The Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, September 3, 1875; lot at Claremont, in Indiana township. Consideration..... $1

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Thomas F. Bateman, August 4, 1875; lot in Chartiers township, in company's plan. Price..... $180

Quit-claim from George S. Drake et ux. to Daniel Lindsay, September ——, 1875; 82 acres and 157 perches in Upper St. Clair township. Consideration..... $1

Quit-claim from John Lee et ux. et al. to James Lindsay, ——; same tract as above. Consideration..... $1

J. W. Guy to Matthew Scott, April 1, 1875; 1 acre and 35¼ perches in Moon township. Price..... $1,000

Henry Smith to Joseph F. Smith, February 25, 1875; lot in Thirteenth ward, city, on Wylie avenue. Price..... $1,000

W. W. Knox et al. to F. Bauman, January ——, 1875; 48 lots in Lawrence, Clear flowship, in plan of "Knoxville." Price..... $50,000

Clements Fergan to John Morrow, September 8, 1875; 20 acres and 19 perches in Penn township. Price..... $2,000

John G. Edwards to Edward O'Brien, September 7, 1875; lot in Fourth ward, city, on Second street. Price..... $200

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to John Hutchinson, August 23, 1875; five lots in Chartiers township, in company's plan. Price..... $9,337.50

CITY ROAD AFFAIRS.

The Disputed Stone Measurement on Road Avenues—Filling of Watson's Hollow.

The Road Committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to take into consideration some allegations made to the effect that irregularities have been committed in the measurement of stone delivering on East End Road avenues. It appears that when the contractors commenced delivering stone the Road Commissioners measured the first several loads and computed the amount of stone delivered on that basis by keeping an accurate account of the number of loads delivered. This did not satisfy some of the committee, and the City Engineer was instructed to make a re-measurement of the stone.

Mr. Dempster reported that he